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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 102, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1873.

The President of the United States commands it to be made known that all soldiers who have deserted their colors, and who shall, on or before the first day of January, 1874, surrender themselves at any military station, shall receive a full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowances due them at the time of desertion; and shall be restored to duty without trial or punishment on condition that they faithfully serve through the term of their enlistment.

G. O. No. 103, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1873.

By direction of the President, a tract of land—within the limits of the present military reservation at Fort McPherson, Nebraska—with boundaries as hereinafter described, is hereby set apart as a National Cemetery. Boundaries: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the South Platte river, marked by a wooden post, about four thousand and four hundred feet from the flag staff at Fort McPherson, and running thence westward up the south bank of the river thirteen hundred and twenty feet to a wooden post; thence southward to the table-land of the ridge four thousand four hundred and forty feet to a wooden post; thence eastward along the table of the ridge eight hundred feet to a wooden post; thence northward four thousand and four hundred feet to the point of beginning—the whole tract containing about one hundred and seven acres.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, October 13, 1873.

LIST of candidates who having passed the required examination, under War Department, General Order of August 1, 1873, have been appointed second lieutenants in the regiments opposite their respective names.

Frank A. Edwards, First Cavalry.  
James E. H. Foster, Third Cavalry.  
Henry H. Bellas, Fourth Cavalry.  
Henry G. Carleton, Eighth Cavalry.  
Charles W. Merretti, Ninth Cavalry.  
H. J. Gasmann, Tenth Cavalry.  
Frederick Thies, Third Infantry.  
Frank S. Hinkle, Fifth Infantry.  
William H. C. Long, Seventh Infantry.  
Fred F. Kislinsky, Eleventh Infantry.  
F. Von Schrader, Twelfth Infantry.  
W. W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry.  
John H. H. Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry.  
G. K. McGunagle, Fifteenth Infantry.  
Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry.  
George H. Kinzie, Fifteenth Infantry.  
William Lassiter, Sixteenth Infantry.  
George H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry.  
Oliver B. Warwick, Eighteenth Infantry.  
J. Granville Gates, Twentieth Infantry.  
Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry.  
George Geddes Smith, Twenty-third Infantry.  
Charles H. Hoyl, Twenty-third Infantry.  
James B. Lockwood, Twenty-third Infantry.  
Frank H. Mills, Twenty-fourth Infantry.  
James C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 13, 1873.

Tuesday, October 7.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montgomery, deputy quartermaster-general, will proceed to this city and settle his accounts before complying with paragraph 4 of Special Orders No. 164, August 12, 1873, from this office. He is authorized to bring with him one clerk, for whom transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

On the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Commissary-Sergeant John Hardie, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, to take effect upon the arrival of Commissary-Sergeant Eli Bumsell, and will proceed without delay to Angel Island, California, and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

The following transfers of officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are announced: Major Chauncey McKeever, assistant adjutant-general, from headquarters Department of Texas to headquarters Military Division of the South; Major J. H. Taylor, assistant adjutant-general, from headquarters Military Division of the South and Department of the South to headquarters Department of Texas. The officers concerned will report for duty accordingly.

Dishonorably Discharged.—Private Peter Langan, Company H, First Artillery.

Transferred.—Private Edwin Smith, Company I, Second Cavalry, to Company F, Third Cavalry; Private Anthony Smolinski, Company H, Seventh Cavalry, to Company G, Fourth Infantry.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge thirty recruits to Charleston, South Carolina,

where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to Battery K, First Artillery. These recruits will be taken from men willing to serve with a mounted battery, and will not be sent until danger from yellow fever is past.

Wednesday October 8.

Discharged.—Private Michael Kenny, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry.

General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at St. Louis barracks, Missouri, on the 16th day of October, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Recruits George Cochran, William Jackson, and Lafayette M. Ludlow, General Mounted Service U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major P. T. Swaine, Second Infantry; Captain William Hawley, Third Cavalry; Captain Charles Bendire, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Cass Durham, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. B. Nixon, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant F. S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant M. W. Saxton, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Surgeon B. A. Clements, judge-advocate of the court.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieutenant D. I. Ezekiel, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 143, September 17, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended eleven months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

Thursday, October 9.

Discharged.—First Class Private Henry Ameyor, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army; Recruit George A. Graebing, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Private William Annis, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry; Private Valentin Baer, General Service U. S. Army.

Transferred.—Recruits Michael Casey and Frank Hamill, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Ninth Infantry, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign them to a company.

Friday, October 10.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Jr., adjutant Seventeenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 214, September 26, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended five months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Jacob E. Burbank, paymaster, in Special Orders No. 85, April 24, 1873, from this office, is still further extended six months on account of sickness.

Discharged.—Private James M. Ballard, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry.

Saturday, October 11.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge one hundred and twenty-five recruits to Omaha, Neb., where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Fourteenth Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain R. A. Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 39, August 19, 1873, from headquarters of the Army, is further extended two months.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, Twenty-second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 101, May 15, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended five months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant T. M. Willey, Sixth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 169, August 2, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended six months.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Third Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 96, May 9, 1873, from this office, is further extended three months.

Monday, October 13.

Transferred.—Private Wilson B. Snyder, Company G, Second Artillery, to the Fourth Artillery, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign him to a company; Private George Fogarty, Company M, Sixth Cavalry, to U. S. Military Academy detachment of cavalry at West Point, N. Y.

Discharged.—Private Francis McMahan, Company E, Second Artillery; Private Edward H. McGuire, Company G, Sixth Cavalry.

The commanding general Department of Dakota will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant Frank E. Varden, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, now serving with his command.

Sergeant Louis Bernochien, Company G, Eleventh Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him by Special Orders No. 191, October 1, 1873, from headquarters Fort Griffin, Texas, will return to his station at Fort Griffin, with permission to delay thirty days on route.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the regimental commanders, the following transfers are announced: Second Lieutenant Duane M. Greene, from the Third Infantry to the Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Edward A. Benjamin, from the Sixth Cavalry to the Third Infantry.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Second Cavalry, from Camp Stambaugh, W. T., to Camp Brown, W. T.

Companies A, B, E, F, G, and L, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
Company E, Fifth Infantry, from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Larned, Kas.  
Company A, Eighth Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to Camp Stambaugh, W. T.  
Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Stambaugh, W. T., to Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.  
Company H, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 33, Washington, September 4, 1873, promulgates the proceedings, etc., before a General Court-Martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Virginia, August 9, 1873, and of which Major A. J. Dallas, Twenty-third Infantry, is president:

1. In the case of Private John O. Ingle, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, who was found guilty of "Violation of the 46th Article of War," having been found asleep on his post at Fort Whipple, Va., on July 8, 1873, and sentenced "To forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay for the period of six months, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the post guard for the same period."

2. In the case of Private John Clark, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, who was found guilty of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," being a member of the police guard and permitting prisoners to quit their work and sit down, at Fort Whipple, Va., August 1, 1873, and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor under the charge of the guard for the period of thirty days."

3. In the case of Private John W. Canady, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, who was found guilty of "Violation of the 45th Article of War," having been found drunk while regularly mounted as corporal of the post guard at Fort Whipple, Virginia, on the 14th day of July, 1873, and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor in charge of the post guard for the period of six months, and to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay for the same period."

4. In the case of Private Henry C. Styles, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, who was found guilty of "Theft, in violation of the 96th Article of War," having stolen from the bunk of Private John G. Lynch, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, in the company barracks, one U. S. woollen blanket, and offered the same for sale to Private Daniel Maloney, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Va., July 4, 1873, and sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to forfeit all pay now due or to become due."

5. In the case of Private John C. Doherty, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, who was found guilty of "Disobedience of orders," having, in violation of an order from his commanding officer, disposed of and sold one Government blouse, which belonged to Private Christopher J. Casserly, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, to a citizen of Georgetown, D. C., receiving for the same one dollar and seventy-five cents, more or less, on or about the 3d day of July, 1873, and sentenced "To forfeit to the United States ten dollars per month for the period of six months, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the guard for the same period."

6. In the case of Private Christopher J. Casserly, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, who was found guilty of: Charge I.—"Violation of the 38th Article of War," he disposing of unlawfully and selling his blue flannel Government blouse, at Fort Whipple, Va., on or about the 3d day of July, 1873; Charge II.—"Disobedience of orders," having, in violation of an order from his commanding officer, disposed of unlawfully and sold one blue flannel Government blouse, at Fort Whipple, Va., on or about the 3d day of July, 1873; Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," he having, in violation of an order from his commanding officer, disposed of unlawfully and sold one blue flannel Government blouse, at Fort Whipple, Va., on or about the 3d day of July, 1873; and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor, under charge of the guard at the post where his detachment may be serving, for the period of six months, and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period."

7. In the case of Sergeant Joseph F. Tenny, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army. Charge I.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," found not guilty; Charge II.—"Wilful neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," found not guilty, and acquitted.

8. In the case of Private James Gilligan, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army: Charge I.—"Absence without leave," found not guilty; Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," found guilty, and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor in charge of the post guard for the period of two months, and to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay for the same period."

9. In the case of Private Wilhelm Jaeger, alias Fritz Muller, Company B, Music Boys, General Service, U. S. Army: Charge I.—"Desertion," guilty; Charge II.—"Violation of the 23d Article of War," guilty, and sentenced "To be placed at hard labor in charge of the guard at Fort Whipple, Virginia, for one year, and to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay per month for the same period."

10. In the case of Private Joseph Hawkins, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army: Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," not guilty, and acquitted.

11. In the case of Private George Pollock, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army: Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline,"



guilty, and sentenced "To be placed at hard labor in charge of the guard for two months, and to forfeit twelve dollars of his monthly pay per month for the same period."

12. In the case of Private Henry McFarlane, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army: Charge—"Desertion;" found not guilty, but guilty of absence without leave, and sentenced "To forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay for one month."

13. In the case of Private David W. Harnett, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army: Charge—"Desertion;" finding: "Guilty," and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard for one year, and to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his monthly pay per month for the same period."

14. In the case of Private George A. Young, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army: Charge—"Absence without leave;" found guilty, and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor in charge of the post guard for two months, and to forfeit to the United States twelve dollars of his monthly pay for the same period."

G. C. M. O. No. 35, Washington, Sept. 26, 1873, approves the proceedings, findings and sentences of a general court-martial which convened at Willett's Point, New York Harbor, Sept. 11, 1873, and of which Surgeon C. C. Byrne, U. S. Army, was president, in the cases of first-class private William A. Bingham, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, and second-class private Herman Krumbach, Company C, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, who were found guilty of desertion and sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or which may become due; to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and to be then confined at hard labor under charge of a guard for the period of two years, wearing during that time a twenty-four pounder ball attached to their left leg by a chain six feet long.

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for thirty days granted First Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, in S. O. No. 141, headquarters Department of the Platte, dated September 16, 1873, is hereby extended sixty days.

2. The following transfers are hereby announced in the Third Cavalry: First Lieutenant Joseph Lawson, from Company B to Company A; First Lieutenant John P. Walker, from Company A to Company B. The officers thus transferred will join their respective companies without delay.

3. The leave of absence for sixty days granted First Lieutenant Louis A. Nesmith, Twelfth Infantry, in S. O. No. 130, dated Military Division of the Pacific, July 14, 1873, is hereby extended thirty days. (S. O. No. 52, October 6.)

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq't's Chicago, Ill.

##### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Second Lieutenant Josiah Chance, October 8.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Rice, D. T., and of which Captain J. W. Scully, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is president, First Lieut. Frank D. Garretty was arraigned and tried: Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty." Charge II.—"Neglect of duty." Charge III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Of the 1st and 3d Charges and their specifications, the court found the accused "Not guilty." Of the 2d charge, "Guilty." And the court does therefore sentence him, "To be reprimanded in General Orders from department headquarters." The proceedings in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant Frank D. Garretty, Seventeenth Infantry, are approved by Brig.-General Terry, commanding the department, who says: "In the opinion of the reviewing authority, the findings upon the first charge and its specifications are diametrically opposed to the weight of the evidence. By the strongest implication, the accused admitted to the commanding officer of the post that he had been drunk—drunk on duty—drunk while on duty on the day named in the specification, and the testimony of the witnesses who testified that they saw him at certain times during that day, and did not think that he was drunk, might have been increased forty fold, and yet it would have been insufficient to outweigh this admission. These findings are therefore disapproved. The reviewing authority is at a loss to understand the findings upon the 3d charge and its specification. He cannot believe that the officers who composed the court attach no criminality to the breach of a pledged word, for men who attach no criminality to such an offence, have no place among men of honor—the Army is no place for them. It is found by the court, that the accused, on the morning after the day on which it is charged that he was drunk on duty, of his own motion solemnly promised his commanding officer that so long as he should continue to be an officer of the regiment, he should drink no more intoxicating liquor, and that afterwards, on the same day, he drank whiskey in the quarters of the adjutant of the post. Had the finding of the court on the 1st charge been in accordance with the evidence it might have been surmised that the court believed that he was still drunk when he gave the promise, and did not remember it when he broke it. But deprived of this explanation by the action of the court itself, and unable to believe that the court considers promise breaking, conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman, the reviewing authority can only repeat that he finds it impossible to understand these findings. They are disapproved. The findings upon the 3d charge and its specifications are approved; but the reviewing authority declines to assist the court to bring military law into contempt, by administering a reprimand for the offence of which the accused was found

guilty, and he therefore disapproves the sentence. Lieutenant Garretty is released from arrest and will report for duty."

Seventh Cavalry.—Captain Myles Moylan October 4 was relieved from the duty to which he was assigned by par. 1, S. O. No. 141, c. s., headquarters Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., in order to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence heretofore granted.

Leave of absence for thirty days October 2 was granted Second Lieutenant C. W. Larned, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months. The leave of absence granted Captain V. K. Hart, by par. 2, S. O. No. 72, c. s., headquarters detachment Seventh Cavalry, was extended fifteen days, at the same time.

In accordance with authority contained in a telegram from the lieutenant-general commanding the division, Second Lieutenant Charles Braden, Seventh Cavalry (wounded in the recent engagement with Sioux Indians on the Yellowstone), October 8 was ordered from Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., to Omaha, Nebraska, for medical attendance, etc.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, October 7.

Cheyenne Agency.—A. A. Surgeon O. H. Luse, U. S. Army, October 2 was assigned to duty at Cheyenne Agency, D. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon G. M. Pease, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, was directed to report to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

Twentieth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, having been appointed adjutant of the regiment by par. 3, G. O. No. 3, c. s., headquarters Twentieth Infantry, October 6 was relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., and directed to report to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant S. E. Carncross, by par. 4, S. O. No. 217, c. s., from department headquarters, was extended seven days, October 7.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Leavenworth.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Captain E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, October 8.

Eighth Cavalry.—The furlough for thirty days granted Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Bannister, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., was extended thirty days, October 8.

Sixth Cavalry.—October 4, one of the companies of the Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Dodge, was ordered to Fort Lyon, C. T., to take station for the winter.

Fort Dodge.—When the commanding officer Fort Dodge, Kas., is ready to relieve the company of the Fifth Infantry, which was ordered to reinforce his post during the summer, Company D, Fifth Infantry, guarding the line of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, was directed to take post at Fort Dodge, and Company C, same regiment, to be placed en route for Fort Larned, Kas., where it will take post.

U. S. vs. G. W. Graham.—First Lieutenant J. W. Chickering, Second Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore, Sixth Cavalry, and Private John Rumble, Company D, Sixth Cavalry, October 9 were ordered to Denver, C. T., as witnesses in the case of the United States versus G. W. Graham. When their services are no longer required they will rejoin their stations.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Recruits.—Major J. S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry, October 3 were assigned to duty with a detachment of recruits for the Thirteenth Infantry, and other regiments, and was directed to conduct them to stations as follows: To Fort Fred Steele—One hundred and fifty recruits, one musician, two laundresses, and two prisoners. To Fort D. A. Russell—Seven musicians and two prisoners. Having turned over the recruits at the posts herein designated, Major Brisbin and Lieutenant Lynch will rejoin their station at Omaha Barracks.

Fourth Infantry.—Major Alex. Chambers, Fourth Infantry, October 3 was assigned to duty with the detachment of recruits for Thirteenth Infantry, and other regiments, and ordered to proceed with it as far as Fort D. A. Russell, where he will report for duty to the commanding officer of the post.

Ninth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley October 3 was detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 150, c. s., from department headquarters. Captain A. S. Burt, Ninth Infantry, at the same time was directed to proceed to Fort Sanders and bring such enlisted men, prisoners, laundresses and company baggage of Company H, Ninth Infantry, as may be at that post, to the present station of the company at Omaha Barracks. He will also bring from Fort D. A. Russell to Omaha Barracks, such enlisted men of the Ninth Infantry as may be at the former post.

Captains John D. Devin and Edwin Pollock October 7 were detailed as members of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 9, S. O. No. 146, c. s., from department headquarters.

Second Cavalry.—Major James S. Brisbin and Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry, October 7 were relieved as members of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 9, S. O. No. 146, c. s., from department headquarters.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for twelve days was granted Captain H. W. Wessells, Jr., October 6.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, detached at Medicine Bow, October 6 was directed to return to its station at Fort Fred Steele.

Upon the application of Captain W. M. Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry, a Court of Inquiry October 6 was

appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, October 20, to examine into and consider the matters referred to in letter of Captain Waterbury to the A. A. G. U. S. Army, at headquarters Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., dated Camp Douglas, U. T., August 30, 1873. The court will express its opinion as to whether any further proceedings are necessary to be taken in the case. Detail for the court: Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry; Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G. U. S. Army; Captains G. A. Hull, M. S. K., Q. M. D.; Captain W. H. Bisbee, Fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Upon the arrival of Company A, Eighth Infantry, at Camp Stambaugh, Company K, Thirteenth Infantry (Mac Arthur's), was ordered to be relieved from duty at that station and proceed to Fort Fred Steele and there take post.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect after the adjournment of the court of inquiry instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 153, c. s., from department headquarters, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was granted Captain W. M. Waterbury, October 8.

Eighth Infantry.—So much of par. 7, S. O. No. 138, c. s., from department headquarters, as orders Company H (Lazelle's), Eighth Infantry, to take post at Fort Fred Steele, was revoked, October 6. The company was ordered to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, and there take station.

Company A, Eighth Infantry (Brayton's), October 4 was relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and ordered to Camp Stambaugh, to there take post.

Camp Canby.—A. A. Surgeon George W. Towar, U. S. Army, at Camp Canby, October 8 was ordered to accompany Company C, Ninth Infantry, as far as Grand Island, and to then report in person to the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell, for duty at that post, relieving A. A. Surgeon J. V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved will report in person, in Omaha, Neb., to the medical director of the department, for annulment of contract.

Ordnance Department.—First Lieutenant Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department, September 30 was relieved from duty in this department and ordered to comply with the provisions of par. 3, S. O. No. 178, c. s., W. D., A. G. O.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Inspection of Posts.—Surgeon John F. Hammond, U. S. Army, September 29 was ordered to Forts Gibson, Sill, Richardson, and Griffin, to make an inspection of the Medical Department at those posts.

San Antonio.—A. A. Surgeon Donald Jackson, U. S. Army, September 23 was ordered to San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty.

Cavalry Board.—Major John K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, Ninth Cavalry, members of the board for purchase of cavalry horses, September 29 were ordered to Helena and vicinity to examine a lot of horses assembled there and to report upon their fitness for the cavalry service, and the price per head for which they can be purchased.

Fort Davis.—A General Court-martial was convened at Fort Davis, Texas, October 6. Detail for the court: Captain D. D. Vanvalzah, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Charles S. DeGraw, Medical Department; Captains David Schooley, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Frank T. Bennett, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Daniel Hart, H. Baxter Quimby, R. Q. M., Second Lieutenant Henry H. Landon, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Wallace Tear, Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Eleventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on the final adjournment of the Court of Inquiry in the case Captain George L. Choisy, Eleventh Infantry, September 25 was granted Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry.

Tenth Cavalry.—Major David B. McKibbin September 25 was ordered to proceed to Fort Griffin to take command of that post during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry. On the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, Major McKibbin will rejoin his proper station.

Camp Supply, I. T.—From this post a correspondent writes, September 29, 1873: On September 24 the men of Company D, Third Infantry, and Company K, Sixth Cavalry, united in giving a grand invitation ball. The hall was tastefully decorated; bronze cannon glittering with the reflections of innumerable chandeliers and Chinese lanterns; stars of sabres and beautiful transparencies, illustrating the different phases of the soldier's life, all interlaced and intertwined with evergreen festoons, and on the vast dome, a sea of bunting, gemmed with the stars and the stripes, all formed a scene which seemed to the looker on, "the vesture of a heavenly dream." The ball commenced at 8 o'clock, the signal being giving by a bursting bomb, which showered the post with shooting stars; and soon to the strains of delicious music under the folds of the flag of the free, "all went merry as a marriage bell." Through the wee small hours, until in the eastern sky old Sol commenced to strew the earth "with Orient pearls," the dance went on. At midnight an elegant collation was laid. The tables groaned alike under the weight of eastern delicacies and western game, and all that could suit the taste of the most fastidious of epicureans was administered to the appetite of the guests. The officers and their ladies opened the ball. It was also attended by the officers and men of two Companies, L and M, of the Eighth Cavalry. (They had, under the command of Colonel Young, strayed into Camp Supply on September 22. They had marched from Fort Bascom through the Staked Plains, a distance of 750 miles.) At last the sound of "the reveille" came floating on the morning air. As all bright and happy things must fade this most pleasing episode in our Army life passed re-



gretfully away, but forever leaving in our memories many grateful thanks for the kind assistance and interest rendered us on this occasion by our commanding officer (General John R. Brooke), Colonel C. A. Reynolds, and the officers at this post.

The Interior Department has received a despatch from E. P. Smith, Indian commissioner, dated Fort Sill, I. T., October 8, announcing that at a council that morning Governor Davis liberated the prisoners on Smith's guarantee that the Government will compel the Indians to comply with his condition of release. He adds that he is taking measures to compel the Comanches to deliver up guilty parties. The conditions were, that if the Kiowas, or any other Indians, at any time hereafter raided on Texas, they, together with the raiders, would be immediately arrested. Troops are to be at once posted along the Texas frontier bordering on the reservation. The Indians who have recently raided in Texas are to turn over to the State authorities all captives and horses stolen from Texas, to be returned to the owners. Agents are to be appointed by the United States to call the roll daily, and only three days' rations are to be issued to the Indians at one time.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—At a meeting of non-commissioned officers held at Fort Davis, Texas, September 21, 1873, the following resolutions relative to the death of Ordnance Sergeant John J. Holscher, U. S. Army, were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased, are all wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow soldiers, Ordnance Sergeant John J. Holscher, U. S. Army, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of Sergeant Holscher we have lost a friend and comrade, who was endeared to us by his genial disposition and many good qualities, and the country has lost a kind soldier who has served it long and faithfully.

*Resolved*, That we express our heartfelt sympathy with the friends and relatives of our deceased comrade in their sad bereavement, hoping that what is their loss will be his eternal gain.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Baltimore American.

W. J. DAVIS,  
1st Sergt. Co. D, 25th Infantry, Chairman.  
JAMES D. COOPER,  
Q. M. Sergt. 25th Infantry, Secretary.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** *Headq'rs, Louisville, Ky.*

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** *Headquarters, New Orleans, La.*

**Mississippi City.**—Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, October 4 was relieved from further duty at department headquarters and ordered to join his station at Mississippi City, Miss.

**Shreveport.**—A telegraphic order dated October 3, by direction of the President of the United States directed Major A. Beckwith, commissary of subsistence, to issue five thousand rations to the sufferers in Shreveport, Louisiana.

**First Artillery.**—The following resumé of the fever at the post of Fort Jefferson we receive from a correspondent: "Yellow fever broke out August 24, Lieutenant Bell in command. By August 5 eight cases had died and seven were convalescent. September 6 Colonel Langdon arrived and assumed command. Lieutenant Bell was taken ill September 8, and died September 11. The last case died October 6, making fourteen deaths in all and fifteen convalescents to October 6, not counting Father La Roque, a Catholic priest, and three children. On the 6th of the month a terrific hurricane swept over the fort, tearing the roof off the hospital and doing much damage otherwise; drowning twenty head of cattle, among other misfortunes. The hurricane broke into the fort just as we were burying what I hope will be the last victims of the epidemic." The same correspondent calls our attention to an error in the article on Lieutenant Bell, which appeared September 20, by which Loggerhead, Key., was located 200 instead of 2½ miles from Fort Jefferson.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—A correspondent sends us the subjoined tribute to the memory of a recently deceased officer of this regiment: First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, adjutant of the Nineteenth Infantry, who died on the 7th of October, at Denver, Colorado, whither he had gone for the restoration of health, enfeebled by long and active service in the Army of his adopted country, was a native of Denmark, where he received a military education and served with distinction as a commissioned officer in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1849-50, in which he was wounded. It was in this campaign that Prince Salm-Salm, well known in this country as an officer of volunteers during the war of the rebellion, was taken prisoner by the Danish forces, and Lieutenant Fredberg had the honor of assisting in the capture. Soon afterward he retired from the Army and came to New York, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned at the outbreak of the late war to accept a commission as second lieutenant in the First New York Volunteers. In this regiment he served for two years (the term of his enlistment), taking part in the early campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Chancellorsville, was mustered out with the rank of captain and more than one scar. But the military spirit was yet strong, and almost immediately he returned to the field as a captain in the Thirty-eighth regiment of colored infantry, stationed in the Department of the Gulf. Captain Fredberg served with honor in the Red river campaign of 1864, and when, after its disastrous close, the Military Division of the West Mississippi was organized, was ordered to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Major-General Canby, commanding. Here he remained until January 12, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service as major and assistant adjutant-general, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, which had been conferred

for conspicuous gallantry in a score of engagements from Big Bethel to the fall of Mobile. On the 23d of February following, at the solicitation of the late General Canby, Colonel Fredberg was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army and assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry, of which regiment the general was at that time colonel. Promotion to the next ascending grade occurred on the same day. He served with his company at Fort Gibson, C. N., Fayetteville, Dover, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, until the creation of the 4th Military District in 1867, when he was ordered to duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Sub-District of Arkansas, which position he filled until the consolidation of the infantry in April, 1869, when he returned to company duty. On the 14th of May, 1870, he was selected for the position of regimental adjutant, which had become vacant. For two years thereafter he performed the duties with marked fidelity in spite of breaking health, until exhausted nature compelled him to seek safety in rest. It was too late! He has rejoined his old chief, A Christian gentleman, like Bayard, modest, as Percy, brave—we may truly say with Prince Hal—

"This earth that bears the dead,  
Bears not alive so stout a gentleman!"

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** *Headq'rs, New York.*

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock:** *Headq'rs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.*

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at the headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending October 14: Colonel James A. Hardie, I.-G. U. S. Army; Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army; Captain R. H. Jackson, First Artillery; Major W. Harvey Brown, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. M. Hall, First Artillery; Captain Wm. Dickinson, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant O. Howard, Fifth Artillery; Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant E. R. Hills, Fifth Artillery; Captain E. M. Coates, Fourth Infantry; Surgeon James F. Needs, U. S. Army.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Company K, of the Fifth Artillery, which has been stationed at Fort Sullivan for some years, left Eastport, Me., October 9, for Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. A large crowd of people collected on the wharf to see them off, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic fired a salute as the steamer left. The abandonment of this post by the Government is felt to be a serious loss to that part of the State, and especially to the town.

**First Artillery.**—The General Court-martial convoked for his trial having represented that his presence before it is no longer necessary, second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery, October 11 was ordered to return to his proper station, Fort Monroe, Va.

**Fort Warren.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herriek, U. S. Army, in Orders No. 26, c. s., from the post of Fort Warren, Mass., October 8 was extended five days.

**Baltimore.**—Leave of absence for thirty days October 7 was granted Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer, Medical Department. During his absence, the duties in Baltimore with which he has been charged, will devolve upon Surgeon Dallas Bache.

**Fort McHenry.**—Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer, Medical Department, October 9 was relieved from temporary duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and ordered to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., for duty as post surgeon, relieving Surgeon Warren Webster, ordered to the Department of California.

**Philadelphia.**—The presence of Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page, U. S. Army (retired), before the General Court-martial convoked for this trial, being no longer necessary, he was relieved from further attendance on the court, October 9, and directed to return to the place of his residence—Philadelphia, Pa.

**Second Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., October 17. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains George T. Olmsted, Jr., William P. Graves; First Lieutenants George Mitchell, Robert M. Rodgers, Alexander D. Schenck; Second Lieutenants Nathaniel Wolfe, Geo. F. E. Harrison. First Lieutenant John H. Calef, adjutant, judge-advocate.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

**Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke:** *Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.*

**First Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days October 6 was granted Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers.

**Third Artillery.**—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, October 6 was granted First Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** *Headq'rs San Francisco, Cal.*

**Subsistence Department.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department and chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, October 6 was relieved from duty in this division in order to comply with instructions from the War Department, to repair without delay to New York city, and report at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic for duty. Captain Thomas Wilson, Subsistence Department and depot commissary, was ordered at the same time to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson of the public funds and property for which he is responsible, and perform the duties of chief commissary of subsistence, Military Division of the Pacific, until the arrival of the officer assigned to these duties by the War Department.

**Fort Yuma.**—The commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, October 1 was directed to send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth

Cavalry, by the *Newbern*, the next trip of this steamer, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post for the Fifth Cavalry. At the same time the commanding officer, Angel Island, was directed to send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of the same officer, by the *Newbern*, the next trip of this steamer, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post, for Companies B, F, and I, Twelfth Infantry, and for companies of the Twenty-third Infantry. Captain Otis W. Pollock, Twenty-third Infantry, First Lieutenants William W. Fleming, Twelfth Infantry, and Edward W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenants Patrick T. Brodrick, Twenty-third Infantry, Geo. O. Eaton and Hoel S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, en route to join their companies in Arizona, were directed to report to Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, for duty; also, A. A. Surgeon A. W. Thornton, U. S. Army, as medical officer of this command, and upon the arrival of the command at Fort Yuma, Cal., he will return to his station, and report to the medical director, Department of California.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**First Cavalry.**—Captain Thomas McGregor and Second Lieutenant Patrick H. Hogan, October 1 were detailed as members of the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Benicia Barracks, Cal., by par. 2, S. O. No. 113, c. s., from department headquarters.

**Fourth Artillery.**—Second Lieutenant Joseph Gardard September 30 was directed to report to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty with Company L, Fourth Artillery, temporarily, until there are two officers besides himself serving with that company. At the same time Captain Edward Field was relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. ordered to meet at Benicia Barracks, Cal., by par. 2, S. O. No. 113, c. s., from department headquarters.

First Lieutenant Arthur Morris Sept. 29 was relieved from temporary duty with Company L, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and ordered to return to his proper station without delay.

First Lieutenant George G. Greenough October 2 was relieved from temporary duty with Company G, and ordered to join Light Battery B, at Redding, Cal., reaching that place himself by the 10th instant.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for ten days October 7 was granted Captain E. C. Woodruff.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:** *Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.*

**Fourth Artillery.**—The detachment of Company H, under command of First Lieutenant Samuel E. Jones, ordered to Quinalt Reservation, W. T., by par. 6, S. O. No. 34, and par. 3, S. O. No. 35, c. s., was directed to return to Fort Cape Disappointment, October 1.

Second Lieutenant George H. Paddock, en route to join his company, September 25 was ordered to proceed by the next steamer to Sitka, A. T., and report to the commanding officer.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Louis P. Brant, en route to join his company, September 25 was directed to report on the 13th instant for temporary duty to the commanding officer, Fort Vancouver.

**First Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant George S. Hoyle, en route to join his company, September 25 was ordered to Fort Vancouver and report to the commanding officer to conduct recruits to Fort Klamath, the present station of his company.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Frazier A. Boutelle, September 19.

First Lieutenant William R. Farnell, at Fort Vancouver, September 20 was ordered to Camp Harney, the station of his company. Lieutenant Farnell will take charge of any enlisted men awaiting transportation to Camp Harney.

**Fort Colville.**—A. A. Surgeon Henry E. Jones having failed to comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. No. 95, c. s., directing him to proceed to Fort Colville and report to the commanding officer for duty, at his request his contract was annulled, September 18. So much of that paragraph as has reference to an annulment of contract of A. A. Surgeon Wm. D. Baker, was revoked, at the same time and he was ordered to Fort Colville, for duty. Par. 4, S. O. No. 95, c. s., has been rescinded. Assistant Surgeon Augustus W. Wiggin September 18, was relieved from duty at Fort Colville, to take effect on arrival of A. A. Surgeon William D. Baker, and was assigned to duty at Fort Walla Walla.

**Fort Walla Walla.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply to division headquarters for an extension for thirty days, September 13 was granted Assistant Surgeon Augustus W. Wiggin, to take effect after his arrival at Fort Walla Walla.

##### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook,** *headquarters Prescott, A. T.*

In General Orders from headquarters of the regiment, dated September 19, the regimental commander announces the death of First Lieutenant Lafayette Hammond, at Fort Yuma, Cal., on the 6th of September, of disease of the brain. "Lieutenant Hammond served with distinction during the war of the rebellion, as regimental quartermaster, First California Infantry, and major Second regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery. Entering the Regular Army, August 28, 1866, as first lieutenant, he was assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry, with which regiment he has served faithfully. Always zealous in the performance of his duties; the son of an old Army officer, and of an Army family, his loss will be deeply felt, and by none more than the officers of his own regiment, who lose a sincere friend, a genial companion, and an honorable gentleman. The service loses a valuable officer. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days."

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant C. P. Rogers, Fifth Cavalry, September 25.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

REAR-ADMIRAL Case was still at Barcelona, Spain, on the 27th September.

THE practice ship *Constellation*, was put out of commission at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 9th inst.

THE Medical Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy having completed its duties has been dissolved.

THE *Canandaigua*, Captain R. B. Lowry, arrived at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., where she is to be docked and repaired.

A RAILROAD track is being laid from the new machine shops at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the dry dock and water front to facilitate the transportation of heavy machinery and castings to and from ships.

THE *Shenandoah* was at Barcelona, Spain, on the 20th September last, having her machinery repaired. When completed she would visit Alicante and the other ports on the coast, between Barcelona and Cadiz.

THE Coast Survey steamer *A. D. Bache*, was towed into New York harbor, on Oct. 15, disabled, her machinery having broken down so as to necessitate repairs that will occupy considerable time. At present she is lying at the Navy-yard.

ACCORDING to the advertisement of the Navy Department, published in this week's JOURNAL, the hull of the *Nevada* and her machinery, which has been taken out of her, will be sold separately at public auction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on November 12.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch announces the death in that city on October 8, 1873, of Chaplain Henry Wood, on the retired list U. S. N., and for several years past stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Wood was born in New Hampshire, and entered the naval service as a chaplain in September, 1856.

WE are gratified to learn that the honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Medical Director N. Pinkney, of the Navy, by his Alma Mater, St. John's College, Annapolis. The title is well merited. No officer has retired from active duty with more honor or rendered more distinguished service to the country in his own department than Medical Director Pinkney.

COMMANDER GEORGE E. BELKNAP, commanding the *Tuscarora*, reports that vessel at Victoria for coal. Had sounded eleven hundred miles and found the plateau favorable so far. Descent gradual, the last east being the deepest—twenty-five hundred and thirty-four fathoms. Latitude fifty-four degrees; longitude one hundred and fifty-three. He reports the wire with which he is sounding as being unequalled.

COMMODORE Foxhall A. Parker has been appointed president of a board for the examination of the remainder of the class of midshipmen who graduated in 1870, preliminary to promotion. The board will convene at the Naval Academy on the 20th October, and will be composed of the following members: Captains R. W. Shufeldt and S. B. Luce, Commanders R. L. Phythian and S. D. Green, and Chief Engineer J. H. Long.

LIEUTENANT EMMETT MCCORMACK, U. S. Navy, from Ohio, died on board the Pacific Mail steamship *China*, on the 12th of September, 1873, that vessel then being four days out from Yokohama, Japan, bound for San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant McCormack was transferred from the flagship *Hartford* to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, and from thence to Naval Hospital, Navy-yard Mare Island. The body has been embalmed, and unless other disposition be requested, will be interred at the cemetery, Mare Island, Cal.

MIDSHIPMEN Miers F. Wright, Albert C. Dillingham, Lazarus L. Reamy, George F. W. Holman, William M. Wood, T. G. C. Salter, William H. Van de Carr, Thomas C. Spencer, Whitmull P. Ray, George A. Calhoun, Walter S. Holliday, Alexander McCrackin, Henry W. Schaefer, George I. Dyer, Charles E. Vreeland, Hugo Osterhaus, Harry M. Jacoby, Henry L. Green, John S. Abbott, and H. O. Rittenhouse have been ordered to report at the Naval Academy on the 20th inst. for the required examinations preliminary to promotion.

BREVET Lieut.-Col. James Forney, U.S.M.C., who was sent abroad in July, 1872 by the Secretary of the Navy, to examine and report upon the organization and condition of the Marine Corps establishments of foreign countries, returned a few weeks ago, and has presented his report to Secretary Robeson. It is a document of several hundred pages, and contains a large amount of information that will be of great interest to that branch of the public service. It is reported that the Secretary of the Navy will embody a synopsis of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Forney in his annual report.

THE *Scotara* having been caulked and her bottom coppered, will be taken out of the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on October 18. The Spanish frigate *Arasiles* will replace the *Scotara* in the dry dock early next week; her consort, the *Zaragoza* having already been repaired at the yard, sailed for Spain September 18. Workmen are making ready to lay the keel of the new steam sloop of war to be built at the Brooklyn yard, and it is said she will be ready in about a year. Ways are being laid to launch Admiral Porter's torpedo-boat, which it is thought will be done during the first part of next month. The new brick stables being built in the yard are nearly completed and present a fine appearance.

At a meeting of the naval officers stationed at Annapolis, Md., comprising the chief signal officer, the officers of the experimental battery, and Naval Academy, on Thursday evening, October 9, Rear-Admiral Worden in the chair, Commodore Foxhall Parker read a paper on the battle of Lepanto. At the close of the reading a

vote of thanks was passed, and many complimentary expressions made to the Commodore for his most interesting paper. A committee was appointed, Commodore Parker chairman, to recommend what action may be necessary to promote the formation of an association of naval officers of all corps, for the discussion and promulgation of professional subjects.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Boston Daily Advertiser, relates an incident of the action between the *Kearsarge* and the notorious *Alabama* which may be of general interest: "Probably Admiral Winslow possessed no stronger desire than that he might be known as an exemplary Christian gentleman; and while he did not ostentatiously proclaim his faith from the house-top, he endeavored to surround the crews of the ships he commanded with the best influences, and with never-failing regularity conducted the Sunday services of the Episcopal church, of which he was a member. On the never-to-be-forgotten Sunday morning when the *Alabama* sailed forth to meet the *Kearsarge*, the bell was tolling and the admiral held his prayer-book for religious services when the cry was raised that the *Alabama* was approaching. The services were not then held, but it was this faith in an over-ruling Providence which gave to the then Captain Winslow the admirable courage which stimulated his crew and led to his glorious triumph."

THE following is an extract from the report of Captain James S. Thornton, commanding the U. S. steamer *Monongahela*: "I have the honor to inform the Department that the U. S. steamer *Monongahela* left the anchorage at the Compass Buoys in Portsmouth harbor on Thursday, October 2, 1873. I proceeded with the *Monongahela* under steam from my anchorage to a position lat. 41 deg. 12 min. N., long. 65 deg. 45 min. W., selected by myself as available for the experiments I proposed to make. I judged this position would give me ample sea room in case I should meet bad weather, which at this season of the year I regarded as extremely probable. I reached this position on Saturday, the 4th inst. During the passage of about thirty-six hours the engine worked with great smoothness and entire efficiency, making a speed of six knots under the personal management of Ensigns Tyler and Merriam, and Midshipmen Michelson and Muse, who were on duty in charge of watch in the engine and fire rooms, under the general superintendence of the chief engineer, Mr. Snyder. At meridian of the 4th inst. the fires were banked, the propeller uncoupled, and the smoke stack lowered. The ship was then put under all plain sail except the main course, and the officers and crew were exercised at their stations in tacking and wearing ship. The ship was tacked twice, but as the wind was too light for the success of the manœuvre, the propeller was again coupled and used to facilitate the working of the ship. She was then twice under the same circumstances. Night approaching, and the weather assuming a threatening appearance, the wind rapidly increasing from the southward and eastward, I ordered the propeller again uncoupled and wore ship without its aid in nine minutes, and returned under canvas to my selected position, where, as the wind had increased to a moderate gale from the southward, I hove the ship to on the starboard tack, under short sail. On Sunday, the 5th inst., the gale continuing, the ship remained for the day in that position, developing very fine qualities as a sea boat, "lying to" under double reefed main topsail, spunkier, main trysail and fore topsail staysail. At nightfall the gale continued with increased force, the wind hauling gradually around to the southwest, preventing any other experiments than such as applied specially to the qualities of a ship in a gale of wind. Between midnight and 4 A. M. of the 6th inst. I observed on the northwestern board vast accumulations of cloud with occasional lightning, indicating with other appearances the position of the storm centre. The propeller was connected, steam made in fifteen minutes from the time the order was given, and the ship was slowly steamed to the westward and out of the storm. As we proceeded on that course we found the wind light, with a very rough, irregular sea, which again tested the qualities of the ship as a sea boat, and I found that although she rolled heavily, it brought much less strain upon the spars aloft than I should have supposed. The wind being too light and the sea too rough for experimenting with the ship under canvas, I allowed her to remain under steam with such canvas spread as would suffice to steady her. On the morning of the 7th inst., the ship being in the vicinity of Davis's South Shore light boat, the weather presenting threatening appearances, I concluded to abandon the idea of further delay for the purpose of experiments, and directed my course towards Block Island, intending to anchor in Newport on the 8th inst. During the night of the 7th the wind blew strongly from the westward, hauling gradually to the northward, and about 1 A. M. on the 8th shifted suddenly to the northeast, blowing with great violence. The weather became thick, so that I could not sight the land, and therefore I was obliged to give up my intention of going into Newport on that date. From that time until 4 A. M. of the 10th inst., the northeast gale blew with great force, and my whole attention was directed towards keeping the ship in a position of safety and near enough to the port of destination to have it available when the gale subsided. At 4:30 A. M. on the 10th the wind had so far moderated that I headed the ship to the northward, making headway slowly against the heavy sea and wind. At noon on the tenth the observations placed the ship nearly south from Newport, distant eighty-five miles. During the recent gale both the ship and her steam power have been thoroughly tested, and in general terms I pronounce them as entirely serviceable and satisfactory." Captain Thornton reports the arrival of the *Monongahela* at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 11th inst.

THE *Kansas* was put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard October 10. She is now taking in her stores and making ready to sail. It is thought, however, that she will not leave for Newport, Rhode Island, until November 10. At the latter place she will take her torpe-

does on board and make some experiments, remaining there about a month, previous to sailing for the South Atlantic station to relieve the *Ticonderoga*. The following are her officers: Commander, John Watters; Lieutenant Commanders, G. K. Haswell, Executive Officer; D. C. Woodrow, Navigator; Lieutenants, W. W. Rhodes, J. C. Rich, L. V. Housel, C. T. Force; Midshipmen, E. B. Underwood, J. W. Beane, F. Tyler; Surgeon, B. H. Kidder; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. Stevenson; Paymaster, H. F. Wright; Chief Engineer, W. H. King; Second Assistant Engineer, A. Kirby; Second Lieutenant of Marines, F. Scott; Acting Boatswain, J. Bell; Gunner, J. Thayer; Acting Carpenter, J. Burke; Sailmaker, S. Tatem.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

OCTOBER 9.—Commander Geo. A. Stevens, to temporary equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Lieutenant Lewis A. Kingsley, to the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., on the 1st November next.  
Master A. M. Thackara, to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st November from San Francisco, Cal.

OCTOBER 10.—Mate Thomas M. Nelson, to the *Fortune*.  
Chief Engineer John H. Loog, for special duty to superintend the construction of machinery at the Quindart Iron Works, New York city.

OCTOBER 11.—Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, to the *Ossipee* on the 18th inst.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. S. Bright, to the Naval Academy, on the 27th inst.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, to special duty at Washington, D. C., on the 25th inst.

OCTOBER 13.—Lieutenant Daniel W. Davis, to the receiving ship *Potomac* at Philadelphia on the 20th inst.

Midshipman Aaron Ward, to temporary duty at the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, to Mound City, Ill., in charge of the public property at that station.

##### DETACHED.

OCTOBER 9.—Commodore Edward T. Nichols, from duty as member of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington, D. C., on the 16th inst., and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., on the 18th inst.

Ensign Wm. G. Mayer, from the Portsmouth on the 6th ult., and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Henry McCree, from the Pensacola on the 21st ult., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Chas. H. Burbank, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 20th August last, and placed on sick leave.

Mates Wm. S. Smith, C. J. Murphy, and L. M. Melchor, from the *Fortune*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

OCTOBER 10.—Mate Francis H. Poole, from the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston, and ordered to the *Fortune*.

OCTOBER 11.—Commander A. F. Cooke, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Torpedo Station, at Newport, R. I., on the 20th inst.

Master John Garom has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna*, Asiatic Station, on the 14th August last, and has been placed on sick leave.

OCTOBER 13.—Second Assistant Engineer F. W. Townrow, from the Naval Station at League Island, Pa., and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter John L. Davis, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

##### PROMOTED.

Medical Inspector Chas. Martin, to be a medical director from October 6, 1873, vice Medical Director Chas. Eversfield, deceased.

Surgeon Albert C. Gorgas, to be a medical inspector from October 6, 1873, vice Medical Inspector Chas. Martin, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Cole, to be a surgeon from October 6, 1873, vice Surgeon A. C. Gorgas, promoted.

Master Thomas A. DeBlois, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from September 25, 1873, to fill a vacancy.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Silas W. Terry for six months from the 20th November next, with permission to leave the United States.

##### ORDERS REVOKED.

OCTOBER 11.—The orders of Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, to the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va.

##### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending October 13, 1873:

Charles Wallace, seaman, August 9, U. S. steamer *Idaho*, at Yokoska, Japan.

Charles McDermott, landsman, October 4, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Eversfield, medical director, October 5, at North Conway, N. H.

##### CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

OCTOBER 13.—Captain J. C. Pope, granted leave of absence for thirty days from 10th inst.

##### NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Oct. 6, 1873.

##### Circular.

Executive officers of ships of war of the Navy are not to issue orders in writing or otherwise for the general duties of the ship on which they are serving.

Such orders are to proceed from the commanding officer only, and are to be issued by him.

Commanding officers of ships are to correspond with their commander or chief, or with the Navy Department or appropriate bureau, in relation to matters of detail pertaining to their command, and are not to forward letters from their subordinates on such subjects.

This circular is called for because of instances of orders for general observance issued by executive officers, and approved by the commanding officer, that have come to the notice of the Department, and also because of the receipt of letters from equipment, engineer, and other officers addressed to the Department, and forwarded by commanding officers, on matters which pertain to the responsibilities of the latter alone.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

##### NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 4, 1873.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 6.

The Department does not desire assistant engineers on board steamships in commission to be assigned to the same duties with the machinists; nor to relieve them, or to be relieved by them while on duty.

Machinists are to be given charge of the watches, in the engine-room, under the general supervision of the engineers.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

A DELEGATION of the Ute Indians, in charge of Chas. Adams, the agent of the tribe at Los Pinos, Colorado, has gone to Washington to consult with the government in relation to the recent session of 4,000,000 acres of their reservation to the United States, and the establishment of a new military post about one hundred miles west of Fort Garland, where the annuities can be more easily and expeditiously distributed.



## EXPERIENCES IN SPAIN.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT E. W. VERY, ON BOARD THE  
SHENANDOAH, EUROPEAN STATION.U. S. STEAMER SHENANDOAH, }  
GIBRALTAR, Aug. 23, 1873. }

In obedience to Squadron Circular No. 2, I have the honor to submit the following report of my observations during a leave of absence of the past month:

Having become so much debilitated by the hot weather on the coast as to be quite unfit for duty, I left the ship at Malaga on the 10th of July for the purpose of spending a short time at Granada until my health should be restored. My original intention was to remain at that place until strong enough to travel to Cadiz by way of Cordova and Seville, re-joining my ship at that place; but, owing to the disturbed state of the country, I have been kept virtually a prisoner at Granada for over a month. Twice I have been turned back from my attempts to reach the coast by encountering the army under General Pavia, and once I found myself completely cut off from all intercourse with the world by the Intransigentes. In order to avoid a narrative of undue length, which I fear would be neither interesting nor instructive, were I to detail in regular succession the accidents and impressions of my trip, I will attempt to report what I have observed rather in the order of importance.

## THE SPANISH ARMY.

I have said that I was twice turned back by the army. The first time was at Cordova, where I arrived on the 21st of July, the day after the troops had taken possession of the city. I found communication stopped in every direction, except over the route by which I had come from Granada; so, after a day spent in examining the curiosities, I returned to my snug quarters in the Alhambra. Cordova I found quite tranquil, no opposition having been offered the troops, notwithstanding that the city and surrounding district had but a short time before been declared an independent canton. As near as I could ascertain, there were about 2,500 soldiers in the city, while the remainder of the army, about 5,000 men, were in camp outside in readiness for the march on Seville. As I have had opportunities of seeing American, German, and French armies on the march during war time, I was naturally interested in observing the movement of this body of Spanish troops.

The army had seen but little hard work, the greater part having been but little over a week in the field, so that the soldiers were fresh. They appeared well disciplined as far as discipline is carried out in a Spanish army, which at best is very slack. Notwithstanding a prospect of fighting in a few days, there was an entire absence of enthusiasm. The men seemed ready and willing to go wherever they were led, but none were anxious. From what I saw of the infantry at that time, I thought that a month of hard work under a hot sun would sadly impair their effectiveness—an opinion which I found fully corroborated when I met them a second time after the capture of Seville and Cadiz. The first thing that struck me was the clumsiness of the uniform and accoutrements, together with the absolute neglect of cleanliness. An infantry soldier equipped for the march is an object rather for compassion than pride. The coat is a poor imitation of the one worn in the French infantry, made of heavy stuff, with skirts reaching to the knees. In place of being an easy-fitting garment, it is invariably so large as to be uncomfortable. The pantaloons are well enough; but in place of the light, comfortable gaiter of the French, the Spanish wear heavy, tight leggings reaching to the knee. On the march, in place of shoes they wear sandals, which, although probably the best thing for marching on a road, must be uncomfortable in the extreme among stubble or rocks, as the whole upper part of the foot is left naked and exposed. I can say with certainty that when I saw the troops at Granada, after a month of marching and fighting, at least one man in twenty was lame from cuts and bruises of the feet. The knapsack is perhaps the most unsuitable of the whole outfit, being nothing more than an ordinary square cotton canvas bag with a strap over each shoulder. This strap, instead of being broad and stiff, is made of the same stuff as the knapsack, so that it invariably rolls itself into a slim cord, well calculated to prevent the soldier from carrying any more weight than is absolutely necessary. The ammunition and bayonet are carried at a waist-belt, with no support but the hips. Pioneers carry the same accoutrements as the infantry, and in addition to the ordinary rifle, are obliged to carry their picks and crowbars. The other arms of the service are infinitely better off, the cavalry being almost precisely similar to the French, and the artillery differing in no important point except with regard to the sandals. The horses of both cavalry and artillery are the finest that I have ever seen, but the soldier here has no such affection for his horse as is shown in other countries. I saw repeated instances of horses bleeding at the mouth and in evident distress from having sucked leeches into their throats while drinking, yet nothing ever appeared to be done to relieve them. It was some time before I could account for the anomaly of a horse well conditioned and healthy looking, bleeding at the mouth and coughing, until one day, on asking a cavalryman the cause, he put his hand in the horse's mouth and scraped out two leeches, at the same time shrugging his shoulders and saying that it was no use taking them out, as the horse would have more in his throat in a day or two. The whole appearance of the soldier is slovenly in the extreme, to an amount inexcusable even after a hard march. Not only are the garments always dirty, but also the arms and accoutrements. No care appears even to be taken with their rifles, and I have never seen the manoeuvre of stack arms performed.

When a regiment takes a rest in a street the rifles are leaned against adjacent houses, while in the field they are thrown on the ground. I always found the soldiers quiet and orderly in ranks; but there is nothing like precision anywhere. The same straggling is observable in a corporal's guard relieving sentries as in a regiment at the rout step. I met a great many of the officers, and

found them invariably as polite and intelligent gentlemen as can be met with anywhere in the world. General Pavia is a fine looking soldier, apparently not over forty years of age, and even before his successes at Seville and Cadiz he had the affection of his whole army, officers and men.

The second time that I saw this army was when they took possession of Granada, after their victories at Seville and Cadiz. Upon arriving before the city, which is utterly defenseless, instead of marching directly in and taking possession before the volunteers could erect barricades (for the city was almost completely taken by surprise), the troops went into camp about a league away, and remained there twenty-four hours. I rode out to the camp, but found it impossible to pass the line of sentries, strict orders having been given to shoot any one found communicating with the soldiers.

The next morning they marched in and took possession, placing the city for a time under martial law. I was prepared to see soldiers badly used up, but not to the degree that they presented. Although they had had a day's rest in an olive grove near the banks of a river, and their march of three miles had been made before sunrise, they could scarcely have looked worse after a defeat. About 3,000 entered the city, but did not take possession of the casernes, owing to fears of their being mined. The infantry were drawn up in a few of the narrowest streets, where they would find shade, while the cavalry and artillery took possession of the Alameda. But few sentries were posted, and, save a few detachments stationed at the court-house and other public buildings, no movements were made to guard against surprise, although it was known that scattered about in the vicinity of the city there were at least 3,000 volunteers. Not the slightest attempt appeared to be made towards either billeting the men in the houses or getting them into the casernes, and throughout the entire day and night they were kept assembled in regiments under arms. No fresh rations were served out, and in the middle of a rich and well-inclined city the men had nothing but hard tack and water. It was a curious sight to look down the streets and see the poor fellows stretched out in the broiling sun, literally sleeping on their arms. They were allowed to go about if they wished, but only a few took advantage of the permission, seeming to prefer lying on the sidewalks, huddled up like sheep, to getting away and cleaning themselves up. Every one appeared completely worn out, and, from their appearance and the way in which they were disposed, massed up in a few narrow streets, I can confidently assert that 200 resolute men, well led, would have not only driven them out of the city, but completely dispersed them. Still there was not the slightest sign of demoralization; the men were as completely amenable to discipline as when I first saw them fresh at Cordova, and they appeared cheerful, but never enthusiastic. They talked of the fight at Seville as a workman would talk of a job which he had done well. The officers, however, were full of fight, and anxious to be taken to Malaga, where they promised to settle up scores of long standing against the canaille.

From what little I saw of the army I can form but one conclusion: Neither officers nor soldiers lack courage, and I believe that well led they will fight as well as any troops in the world who are not thoroughly enthusiastic in their work. But the art of war is unknown in Spain. The soldiers are left unprovided for, simply because there is no one who knows how to take care of them. Lack of care, hard fare, and a dress calculated to kill a man in a hot climate wear them down in a month more than would be the case with English or Prussian soldiers in a year's campaign. It can scarcely be otherwise, as during the campaign of only a month the sun appears to have been the only formidable enemy they have had to encounter. They have been marching through the most fertile part of Spain unmolested, except at Seville and Cadiz, and even there it can scarcely be called hard fighting, where four days of siege and street fighting with at least 12,000 men engaged on both sides, the result shows a list of less than 1,000 killed and wounded.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

With regard to the people I hardly know if I can give any correct idea or keep separated the various parties of Republicans who are each trying to get control without themselves knowing what their own principles are. Leaving out of consideration the politicians who form the central government party at Madrid, and "whose works are past finding out" as far as I have been able to observe, the wealthy and middle classes are perfectly indifferent under what form of government the country is placed. All they ask is to be let alone; even demands for money made by the canaille fail to arouse them to the expression of any decided opinion. It seems to be an article of faith with every true Spaniard to cry, "Abajo los Carlitos!" but beyond that they never venture. It is in consequence of this indifference that even in the most disturbed districts business is carried on without interruption, save when a new party springs up, when shopkeepers close their doors and all peaceably disposed persons leave the disturbed town until quiet is restored, when business is resumed as if nothing had happened. I have seen Granada under the control of three different parties, and have found that those people who should be the controllers are always mere nonentities, simply in favor of the party in power. Nowhere in the world is one more forcibly struck with the application of the old French saying, "Le roi est mort; vive le roi!" In this we have the expression of the feeling of the whole upper and middle classes in Spain. With regard to the lower class, which has taken the burden of provincial government on its hands, it may be divided into three distinct parties. First, the National Republicans, who sprang up on the abdication of King Amadeus, full of the best intentions, without any idea of the meaning of the term republic, their aim being simply to preserve order and assist in carrying out the laws of the new government. They looked with suspicion on the national troops as being favorable to the restoration of monarchy, and were equally resolved on defending

the new government from the Communists who flocked into the country. This body was formed principally of the honest working men throughout Spain, and had it not been for their own ignorance and the bad principles of Spanish politicians, the volunteer army would have been an honor instead of a disgrace to the country. This party has gradually been worked upon until, separating from the central government as being one of bad faith, it has caused in several sections of Spain and throughout Andalusia a splitting up into independent cantons. Each city, with its surrounding villages, declared itself independent of all authority of the Madrid government. The national troops, as defenders of that government, were disarmed and driven from the province. No radical change was made in any of the municipal forms, and in no instance, except at Malaga, was this change accompanied by any disturbance aside from that caused by disarming the troops, and even that measure was taken before the cantonal idea had become fully developed. Andalusia has never, since I have been in the province, proceeded to greater extremities than this, and except in a few of the worst sections of the province, as at Malaga and Seville, the third grand party has never found favor.

This party, known as the Intransigente, is simply one of Communists. I have seen but little of them, but the name defines the party, and its doings at Alcoy and Cartagena are too well known to require explanation. The Cantonal and the Intransigente parties both aim at district governments for the separate States, but the one represents order, and is represented throughout Andalusia; the other, as shown in the province of Murcia, is nothing more than anarchy. I fear that I am digressing somewhat from the province of my report, but I have thought it necessary to give these explanations in order to account for movements that I have observed, and which for a long time were inexplicable to me. The first disturbance that I witnessed was at Malaga on the day after the arrival of our ship, when Carbajal, an Intransigente leader, with two or three hundred of the worst spirits of Seville entered the city in the guise of friend of the people and seized the command without hardly firing a shot. He left the municipal authorities in charge, and troubled himself only with the command of and influence over the canaille of Malaga. The archbishop was turned out of his palace, and the volunteers were quartered in the cathedral. This, I believe, was the first real Communist movement in the south of Spain, and was undisturbed by the Malaganians until after the disturbances at Alcoy and Cartagena, when immediately the true feeling of the people was shown. Carbajal and his party were driven from the city and the churches were opened. Since that time (July 23) Malaga has remained nothing worse than an independent canton, liable, however, until within the last week, when troops have been expected, to be troubled by the Communists, who are in great numbers in the city, and have great influence over the canaille. My impression is that when the troops appear they will enter the city and establish the central government without meeting with the slightest resistance. Notwithstanding the vague rumors of disturbances in the villages which Carbajal's action in Malaga has given rise to, I found everything quite, and was not hindered in the least on my trip to Granada. Arrived there, I found everything tranquil. As I was very unwell, and my hotel being in the grounds of the Alhambra, quite removed from the city, several days passed before I could take any notice of what was going on around me. One morning, on being informed that Granada was to be declared an independent canton during the day, and as trouble was expected, I went down to the city to see what would happen. The shops were all shut, and but few people were in the streets. I asked vainly where and when the canton was to be proclaimed. Some thought it had been, others knew nothing of it and cared less, and after roaming about the streets in the hot sun until I was tired and disgusted, I returned to my hotel, but not before I had seen bills posted throughout the city announcing the foundation of the canton, and promising speedy death to any one who dared speak unfavorably of it. This paper was signed by a president, three vice-presidents, and a half dozen secretaries, none of whom any one knew. There was no disturbance then or at any time afterwards during my stay in the city. The shops were all opened the next day, and the only possible difference that I could observe in any thing was the addition of a letter in the cap ornament of the volunteers.

It is a matter of the greatest wonderment to an American how absolutely ignorant the people are of what is going on, even in their immediate vicinity.

In spite of railroads and telegraphs, one hears nothing in the shape of news but vague rumors, and during my whole stay at Granada I was dependent on the London Times, a week old, for news from Madrid, although the Correspondencia de Madrid appeared there the day after its issue. For several days I bought copies, and looked eagerly through them, but all to no use. Important items and local puns were indescribably mixed together. One learned that the Shah of Persia had arrived in Paris, or that our estimable friend, Don Fulano, was indisposed; but whether Alcoy was in ruins or Madrid in rebellion, it was impossible to find out.

When I left Granada for Cordova there was not the slightest rumor of disturbance in any part of the country, and yet, when I arrived at the end of my journey, only twelve hours by rail, and with free telegraphic communication, I found that the great canton of Cordova had been upset, and 7,000 troops had already been twenty-four hours in possession of the city. As my leave would permit me to remain absent for some time, and the weather at Cordova was too hot to live in, I returned to the Alhambra and found that there had been queer performances during my two days' absence.

The morning after I left news had arrived that General Pavia was marching on Antequera, a village almost a hundred miles from Cordova, and quite in an opposite direction from that in which the army was really marching. The volunteers of Granada had been assembled to the number of 3,000, had squeezed \$7,000 from a



wealthy banker in order to pay expenses, and had taken possession of the railroad. They were transported to Loja, where they were joined by nearly 2,000 more men, and then started to march to Antiquera, about twenty miles off. After a hot, tiresome march all day with nothing to eat, they became disgusted and turned back. I overtook them that night at Loja, and a more pitiful sight I have never seen. Completely jaded, they straggled along, afraid of their own shadows. Two or three companies came up to Granada on the same train with myself, and the rest came in next day, thoroughly worn out and ashamed of their trip.

The second time that I left Granada I attempted to get to Malaga, but at a little station about four hours away the train was stopped by an insurgent band from Malaga, who took possession and ran off with the cars, informing the railway officials that they had cut the track some distance below to prevent pursuit. This time I was obliged to take my chances in diligences over the mountains to Granada again, taking nearly two days, and using up nearly all my money.

This was the most serious drawback of all, as I was obliged to wait there a week for a draft, and when it reached me I could find no one willing to cash it on account of the disturbances which had driven all the bankers out of the province. At length, however, I managed to arrange matters, and made a third attempt, this time not getting as far as before, when all communication was cut off by the army advancing on Granada.

Again I returned, arriving in the city in the morning. Rumors had been circulated that General Pavia had left Cadiz for Granada, and the volunteers filled the streets, marching about and vowing to stand by the canton to the last. One train brought the intelligence that the army was within a few hours march of the city, and a general panic ensued. The volunteers left the city on horse and took to the mountains. I went through the streets in the afternoon and not a single red cap was to be seen. The next morning the troops arrived before the city, and the Ayuntamiento went out to treat with General Pavia. Rumor says that after listening patiently to their propositions, he replied, "There are only two kinds of republicans in Granada, thieves and canaille." The Ayuntamiento did not stay for further discussion, but returned to the city, packed up their baggage, and left for parts unknown. The following day the troops entered. The shops were all closed, and during the day scarcely any one was to be seen; but the next day all was as busy and quiet as ever. I remained still another day to make sure of a clear road, and then returned to Malaga, where, after waiting nearly a week, I found a steamer bound to Gibraltar, and rejoined my ship.

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October 14, 1873.

#### A CARD.

To THE PUBLIC.—We have this day received the following telegram from the President of our Company:

"Injunction Dissolved. Court decides on plaintiff's own showing, that Company is SOLVENT. Renewed energy will characterize the efforts of all the officers. The Company's course from this time will be Progressive." (Signed.) WM. J. LEWIS, Pres't.

The information which we have received leads us to believe that this ends the attempts of a desperate set of men who determined to ruin the Company upon failing to obtain control of its assets—the searching examination to which the Company has been subjected gives it a new claim to public confidence.

**GREGORY & HOUSTON,**

GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW YORK.

### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

#### THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

THE success attending the establishment of the National Rifle Association, was abundantly attested at Creedmoor last week, and there is already full proof that the Association has struck a popular cord in endeavoring to awaken an enthusiasm for rifle practice. Its first annual prize meeting called out representative "teams" from fifteen of the fifty old regiments, into which the militia of New York State is organized, from New Jersey, from the Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, the Canadian militia and the amateur riflemen in the vicinity of New York. This was quite as much as was to be expected, though it was unfortunate in some respects that there was not a more general representation from the country at large, for there can be no doubt that this would have materially changed the result of the contests in which the Canadians carried off the chief honors.

One regiment of the New York militia, the Twenty-second, Colonel PORTER, found itself at the end of the contest loaded down with so many trophies that they must have proved somewhat an embarrassment of riches. But many as there were, all were honestly earned by the regiment of the National Guard which had been most prompt to recognize the importance of rifle practice, and among the first to devote time and attention to the systematic training of its men in the handling of their weapons, which in its result shows conclusively how sound is the theory upon which the Rifle Association is established. But though the scores of the Twenty-second were the best, they were not such as to make its competitors in future contests at Creedmoor despair of success.

The tabulated statements we publish of the result of this rifle contest will be found well worth study, and to make them clear we would once more state that at Creedmoor the bull's eye counts four, the circle immediately around it three, and a hit anywhere else on the target two. A great variety of weapons was brought into use. The English Rigby and Metford guns chiefly distinguished themselves among muzzle-loaders, and the Remington among breech-loaders. The Remington is certainly making for itself a record, which gives great satisfaction to the officials who have placed it in the hands of the New York State troops. The altered Springfield, with which our Regular Army is armed, it may perhaps be argued, has not had a fair opportunity to show itself at Creedmoor; but certainly it is no favorite there. The Engineer troops, who were forced to shoot with it, did not distinguish themselves as a whole, though they have had the

advantage of the regular instruction upon the post range as well as the use of the Creedmoor grounds. The best score was that of Sergeant SMITH, of the Engineers, twenty-three out of a possible twenty-eight; the best score with the Remington, at the same distance, 500 yards, being twenty-four, with the Sharpe 26, and with the English Rigby twenty-five. We hope in future contests to have a better opportunity for a comparison of weapons.

The officers in command at Willett's Point have justified the reputation of the *corps d'élite* to which they belong by the promptness with which they have recognized the advantages of Creedmoor, and the managers of the Rifle Association have had frequent occasion to tender their acknowledgments for the cordiality with which their efforts have been seconded by the Engineers. Major ROY, of the Sixth Infantry, at Governor's Island, has also done what was in his power for the encouragement of this movement to awaken an interest in rifle practice, in which certainly all men of military training and ideas have an interest.

SOME pleasing signs of life are manifesting themselves in the venerable Marine Corps, which some supposed to be either dead or dying. The resuscitating of its famous old band, and its reorganization as the national band of America, which was mentioned in a recent number of the JOURNAL, is being rapidly accomplished. Mr. SCHNEIDER, the new master, is gathering around him some of the best talent from among his old comrades in Washington, and is already demonstrating by diligent practice his intention to add new lustre to the reputation long enjoyed by the "President's Band." Further, we learn that Colonel McCRAWLEY and Major NICHOLSON have projected, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, will secure the erection of a handsome band house on the parade ground of the corps headquarters, in Washington, which is to contain a large practice hall, and rings with lockers for the instruments and equipments of fifty musicians. This will furnish a sufficiently commodious place for the protection of the instruments, some of which are very costly, as well as for practice in all kinds of weather, and will permit of no excuse for a failure in the music drill.

Another sign of life is apparent in the increased desire manifested among the abler and more promising officers for the establishment by law of a complete system of examinations prior to promotion of each grade up to the rank of major. A few years ago the very idea of having to undergo an examination was distasteful, but the great moral reformation which has transpired since then has brought this change of feeling in its train of benefits. It may not be generally known that from being once among the wildest and most intemperate of military organizations, the Marine Corps has become the steadiest. Its intemperate members can now be counted upon the fingers of one's hands, which is saying a great deal for one hundred officers, seventy-five of whom are under thirty-six years of age, and from the very nature of their service subject to peculiar and frequent temptation.

We learn this with unfeigned pleasure, and are glad to believe that it is true. Why military tradition should particularly charge the marines with drunkenness and the cavalry with profanity, is something that we could never fully understand. Should the Navy Department favor a bill now being prepared by some energetic officers, the Marine Corps will soon experience the innumerable blessings that flow from the study and training enforced by impending examinations.

The report of Captain JAMES FORNEY upon the marine service of foreign nations, just completed, will no doubt present many suggestions worthy of adoption, not least of which should be a reference to the education exacted of candidates for appointment in the royal marine, artillery, and infantry of Great Britain. J. FENIMORE COOPER, the novelist and historian, said in his History of the Navy of the United States (about 1840) that the most depressing and demoralizing of all the influences prevailing in the Navy at that day was the utter hopelessness of promotion. The act of Congress, passed since then, compelling the President to retire naval officers at the age of sixty-two years, or after forty-five years of service, has had a most excellent effect throughout the Navy, but its provisions do not in-



clude the Marine Corps. An army law governs it in this respect, as it does in the matter of pay, title, pension, and rank, so that retirement at sixty-two is optional with the President. The exercise of this discretionary power has kept six officers from being promoted for six years, and the effect is most apparent in the unanimous demand for the passage of Senator LOGAN's bill, which will put the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps on the same footing in this important matter, and silence all grounds of complaint now existing. This event is anticipated during the coming session of Congress.

THERE has lately been formed at Annapolis an association of naval officers, called the United Naval Association, the purpose of which is the discussion of matters relating to the naval profession. The association is composed of officers of both the line and staff, who unite harmoniously for the common good. Contributions to the discussions are asked from the whole Navy, and to this request we gladly give publication here. The first meeting was held on the evening of October 9, at the Naval Academy, Rear-Admiral WORDEN in the chair. Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER read a valuable paper on the battle of Lepanto, of which we shall begin the publication next week. We are gratified to be able to announce that we are promised regular reports of the doings of the association. Commodore PARKER has given close attention to the subject of this battle and the events that lead to it, and as his account will be found to differ from received accounts—written for the most part by men of letters who have given us delightful descriptions of what from their ignorance of nautical affairs it was impossible for them to understand—he has thought it proper to back his opinions by copious notes, which we fear, because of the length of the articles, we shall not be able to print in *extenso*. The authority upon which he has principally relied, we may say, is CONTARENI, a Venetian senator who had access to all the documents, and "whose rank and lineage," as STUFANO well says, "made it impossible for him to state what was not true."

The extensive research of the author is shown in the exhaustive manner in which he treats his subject, and the clearness and simplicity of the style will commend the narrative to the attention and interest of every reader. The causes which led to the great sea-fight, the preparation of the allied fleet, the conflict, with all its varying fortunes, and the final disastrous defeat of the Turks, are described with a minuteness of detail that brings the scene vividly before those who follow the story of the writer.

The need of an association in this country similar to the British "United Service Institution" has long been felt by many of our naval officers. The advantages to be derived from the discussion of subjects of professional interest, and from a free interchange of ideas are so unquestionable as to need no argument to point them out. We therefore welcome the start of the movement for the formation of such an association in this country, and hope it will speedily grow into importance.

WE are glad to see that the people of Arizona highly and rightly appreciate the skill and energy with which General CROOK has conducted his operations against the Indians who infest that Territory. His campaign against the Apaches last winter, though not exploited by newspaper correspondents, was yet one of the most difficult of execution and most complete in success of any yet undertaken against the savages of our Plains. His enemy was numbered by thousands, and the natural formation of the country and its vast extent were allies of which the savages knew well how to avail themselves. Against these Apaches, the old-time foes of the white man and civilization, with whom the Government had been for twelve years contending, with results far from satisfactory, General CROOK conducted a campaign in mid-winter, under every hardship, and brought it to a close only when it had quite thoroughly accomplished the objects for which it was undertaken. Since the end of the campaign the territory has enjoyed comparative peace and security, and the civilized inhabitants, as well they may, hold General CROOK in high esteem for the success of his efforts in their behalf, and the more so because of the modesty which prevents his requiring or claiming the honor due to his wise ad-

ministration of the affairs of his military department. These remarks we are led to make from seeing a well-prepared article in the *Tucson Citizen* of a recent date, describing an affair with the Apaches on the Rio Salado in December, 1872, in which General CROOK and his troops won a complete and brilliant victory under the most difficult circumstances.

WE trust that General Orders No. 102, which we publish this week, will have the effect of drawing many deserters from the Army back to their colors. The terms of the offer of the President should certainly satisfy even the most bitter fugitive from military control. These are the offer of a full pardon to all deserters who shall, on or before next January, surrender themselves at any military station, the deserter only forfeiting the pay and allowances due him at the time of desertion, and to be restored to duty without trial or punishment, on condition that he faithfully serve through the term of his enlistment.

As men who find themselves under the ban of desertion occasionally call upon us for advice, we hope that they will accept it, when we urge them, as we do, to promptly avail themselves of the free pardon offered by the President. Two serious causes of complaint in the Army—the clothing and the company fund abuses—the War Department has made an earnest effort to correct, and whether the result proves satisfactory or not to those chiefly concerned, and whatever just or unjust cause they may have to dread military service, let them remember that it is at the worst vastly better than the position of a fugitive from military justice.

THE report of Lieutenant VERY, under Rear-Admiral CASE's excellent order, published in this number of the JOURNAL, will be found to furnish reading both valuable and interesting. As a fair picture of the present situation of things in Spain, a poor country tossed about by contending parties, and blindly striving to work out no one knows exactly what, it commands our attention, and has the greater value because it is the report of an eye-witness who is both an intelligent man and a cool and clear-headed observer, with no preconceived opinion to justify.

AMONG the successful contestants at Creedmoor was ex-Governor and General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, who carried off three prizes, the principal of which was the first prize in the press competition, in which he scored eighteen out of a possible twenty at 400 yards, and the same at 500 yards. Another prize was in the sharp-shooters' competition, open to all comers, in which his score was fifteen out of twenty-eight at 800, and thirteen out of twenty-eight at 1,000 yards.

A DESPATCH from Toledo, dated October 15th, announces that the seventh annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee opened on Wednesday with a business meeting at the Wheeler Opera House, General Sherman presiding. The attendance was large. After hearing the reports of various committees, and the reading of correspondence, the meeting adjourned till the evening. Among the distinguished guests were Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Howard, and Custer, and Rear-Admiral Worden. President Grant and Secretary Belknap arrived at 8 o'clock and went directly to the Opera House to attend the reunion meeting of the Society. General Sherman presided. The address of welcome was made by Mayor Jones. General Sherman made a few remarks, presenting the statistics of the Society and suggesting that the Society petition Congress for the printing of the regimental records of the War Department, estimating the cost at \$200,000. Major Meyer, of Wisconsin, read a poem. General Logan, orator for the day, being introduced by General Sherman, delivered the oration. After referring to the social features of the reunion, and disclaiming any intention on the part of the association to perpetuate the war spirit, he proceeded briefly to sketch the history of the Army of the Tennessee. The Army of the Tennessee, led first by General Grant against Forts Henry and Donelson, pursued its way through the fearful carnage of Pittsburg Landing, passed Iuka and Corinth, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, until Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the West, surrendered, and the Father of Waters was open and free, from its source to the Gulf. The war in the Southwest thus practically ended, the Army of the Tennessee had still before it the task of par-

ticipating in the greatest military achievement of any age—the historic march to the sea. The passage of the Alps by Hannibal and Bonaparte is the only historical parallel. The terrible battle day of June 23, when Hood was routed and McPherson fell, is a day not to be forgotten. In that hour of peril the command of the Army of the Tennessee fell upon the speaker, and in the victory of that day McPherson was avenged, Atlanta fallen, and the army entered upon a series of marches, to reappear upon the Atlantic coast, presenting Savannah as a Christmas gift to the Union. At the close of General Logan's speech, brief addresses were made by President Grant, General Belknap, Secretary of War, Generals Sheridan, Howard, Pope, Custer, Noyes, Hurlburt, and Admiral Worden. A parade of the various military and civic societies was to take place on Thursday, and the reunion to close with a banquet at Boody House in the evening.

CAPTAIN MCRTICHELIE, commanding the *Tallapoosa*, has in his possession the flag unfurled by Captain Hall when he took possession of land 82 degrees 26 minutes north latitude, in the name of God and the United States. Aside from this, the flag has an interesting history. It is known as the "Grinnell" flag, and was first used by the U. S. ship *Peacock* in her researches in the Antarctic ocean with the Wilkes exploring expedition. It was next used by Lieutenant De Haven in the Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and subsequently by Dr. Kane in his Arctic explorations. Still later, it was used by Dr. Hayes in his North Pole expedition, and lastly by Captain C. F. Hall, of the *Polaris*. It may be said of this historic flag that it has been further north and further south than any other flag in the world. It is the property of Mr. Henry M. Grinnell, of New York, who has presented it to every polar expedition, from that of De Haven down to Hall's. It was turned over to Captain McRitchie by Captain Buddington, to be returned to Mr. Grinnell. It is of ordinary bunting, about eight feet by three feet, and has twenty-four stars of white muslin sewed into the Union. The words "Peacock flag" are stamped on the left hand corner in black ink. Although much soiled from use, the flag is free from rents. The ordinary flag of the *Polaris* is in possession of Dr. Bessel.

THE following-named officers and gentlemen were registered in the Army and Navy Club, for the week ending Tuesday, October 14: Colonels J. P. Willard, Whitman; Lieutenant G. H. Chase; Colonel Burt; General J. G. Hazard; Mr. W. I. Peckham; General Sloan, U. S. Army; F. H. Cowdrey; Major P. P. G. Hall; C. P. Abbott; Colonel J. W. Piper; C. E. Pascal, Boston; J. M. Bellew, London, Eng.; H. E. Townsend; Lieutenants H. M. Adams, J. H. Fardee, F. Michler, U. S. Army; Count Lannivie, Italy; Dr. Tonner, Arizona; Captain E. M. Coates, Generals J. A. Hardie, J. B. Wilcox, Colonel W. H. Brown, U. S. Army; Captain S. Carnecross; General T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A.; Major J. E. Barron; F. A. Gray, Boston; F. M. Kelly, New Jersey; O. N. Childs, Ohio; G. Bernam, Portland; G. W. Day, Esq.; General D. P. Grier, Illinois; G. W. Campbell; Colonel A. Montgomery, U. S. Army; S. T. Owens, Pennsylvania; Captain O. Hale, Lieutenant H. H. Ketohum, Colonels B. Du Barry, J. C. Audenried, U. S. Army.

MUCH embarrassment has been created at the Navy Department by the receipt, during the past month or so, of frequent applications from officers, especially those newly married, backed by strong influence, and certificates from competent medical men, for the revocation of their sea orders, based on the ground of "special family matters," and the chief of the office of detail has felt himself compelled to render a decision to the effect that the office cannot recognize any competent naval or other medical authority as being valid to the fact that the presence of the officer is necessary on such occasions; and, moreover, that if sea orders were to be revoked on such grounds the frequency of the occurrence would render it impossible for the Department to supply the full complement of officers for vessels going into commission.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* writes that Congress, though asked, has not yet made an appropriation for placing a light-ship on Winter Quarter Shoal, Virginia, and the "law's delay" is the cause of the darkness on Hart Island, New York Harbor, for the State of New York is slow to cede jurisdiction over the site of the projected lighthouse. One week from the time Congress sanctions the outlay a first-class light-ship could be placed on the station; and if the Assembly would only hasten the necessary cession of the site,

"The towering light would lend its ray  
To drive both gloom and gloom away."

The efficiency of the Lighthouse Establishment of the United States is acknowledged by all nations, as witness Professor Tyndal and Sir Frederick Arrow's reports on their return from inspecting the system here, and the diploma and honorable mention awarded at the Vienna Exhibition, and a long article from the pen of one of your own staff, after a searching examination, which appeared in your columns some months ago, was a glowing tribute to its worth. The composition of the Lighthouse Board is in itself a sufficient guarantee of its ability, integrity and efficiency, embracing civilians of the highest scientific attainments, and distinguished officers of the Army and Navy—a combination which is not and cannot be surpassed.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## AN INVITATION TO THE ARMY; OR, LOVE'S APPEAL.

(Air: The Spider and the Fly.)

I.  
Will you live with me in quarters?  
Said the Lieut. unto his bride:  
They're the loveliest room and kitchen  
That ever you have spied:  
There's the most contracted closet  
That ever you have seen,  
And the very smokiest chimney  
That ever was, I ween.  
Oh! no, no, no, says the ambitious bride,  
It really cannot be:  
One room and a kitchen  
Will never do for me.

II.  
There's the sweetest little attic  
For the cook and nurse to use.  
If the Q. M. hasn't assigned it,  
It to us he won't refuse;  
And a common hall for all of us—  
You and I and all the fellows—  
From which the other officers  
Will borrow our umbrellas.  
Oh! no, no, no, says this prudent bride,  
I'll stay at home with Ma,  
Where my rubbers and my waterproofs  
In perfect safety are.

III.  
We'll have the quarter of a little yard,  
Where the mud's up to your shoes,  
Where the garrison cats all congregate  
To hear the latest feline news;  
And the quarter of a cellar,  
Where we will keep our coals,  
If others' "strikers" do not steal them,  
And prejudice their souls.  
Oh! no, no, no, says this politic bride,  
As she fixes her back hair,  
I prefer my father's cellar,  
And cat concerts I can't bear.

IV.  
We can live on commissary stores—  
The beef's not very tough,  
And the coffee's not all chicory,  
Though pretty dented rough,  
And the sugar really isn't sand,  
And the bread quite fine is thought,  
And Mrs. Burke will sell us milk  
At fifteen cents a quart.  
Oh! no, no, no, says this domestic bride,  
I fear I must say no, sir.  
I like our own milkman the best,  
And I would not change my grocer.

V.  
And then as for society,  
There's my old friend Bill Green—  
A better hand at cocktails  
I think was never seen—  
And Brown, the "new appointment,"  
We'll ask him join our mess,  
He's always getting a box from home,  
But we need not charge him less.  
Oh! no, no, no, says this diffident bride,  
I've met that Mr. Green,  
And a more disreputable drunkard  
I think I've rarely seen.

VI.  
And then, my dear, when the baby comes,  
The precious little lamb,  
With Johnson's little boys he'll play,  
Who'll teach him how to d—n;  
And the men can teach him pok—r,  
And likewise how to ehew;  
And he'll learn to take his cocktail,  
As he sees his father do.  
Oh! no, no, no, says this moral bride,  
We must not let him thus  
Learn all about "two pairs" and a "full,"  
His "bitters," and to cuss.

VII.  
Then the cook will marry Sergeant Rourke,  
For a laundresship, you know,  
And the nurse will marry Schmidt, of the band,  
Who plays the piccolo,  
And they'll recommend their cousins  
To fill their vacant places,  
Who'll likewise go off with other men,  
As generally the case is.  
Oh! no, no, no, says this discreet bride,  
My home I think I'll tarry in;  
Our girls have got no cousins,  
And they do not think of marrying.

VIII.  
Well, then, my dear, please let me know  
What you intend to do;  
I have not got much time to stay,  
And I must part from you.  
My leave is up to-morrow,  
And I wish you'd settle now  
Whether you'll come or stay at home—  
Is this whiskey? Well, then! How!  
Oh! oh! oh! oh! says the sorrowful bride,  
As from the room he goes,  
I think I'll take a suite of rooms  
At Cozzens' or at Roe's.

PATRICK COSTIGAN.

## "THE FAIR GOD."

THERE are some histories so filled with the very soul of romance that their soberest narration surpasses the loftiest flights of the imagination. Such is the history of the conquest of Mexico and the destruction of the Aztec civilization by Hernando Cortés; and we question whether it was not rather the temerity of the novice than the wisdom of the expert which tempted General Lew Wallace to choose this history as the subject of his first public venture in the role of the novelist. It is for those who are unfamiliar with the pages of Prescott, Robertson, and De Solís that his "Fair God; or, the last of the 'Tzins; a tale of the conquest of Mexico'" will have its chief interest, and if it fails to equally interest those who are fresh from the pages of these historians of the Spanish conquest in America, it is only because the novelist is by such readers subjected to a trial to which neither he nor any of his class can safely submit themselves. That General Wallace has succeeded so well as he has in this story will surprise those who have known him only in other fields of conquest. His purpose is to carry us with him to the days of Cortés and Montezuma, of Pedro de Alvarado and Guatemaczin, the last of the Aztec emperors; to repeople for us their plain of Cholula and the vale of Tenochtitlan with their primitive population; to restore the glories of the royal hill of Chapultepec and the fair city of Tenochtitlan or Mexico, the "Venice of the Aztecs," and its rival capital of Tezcuco; to rehabilitate the palaces of the Aztec kings and the temples of their gods and to restore in imagination the domestic life of their people; to follow them in their daily round of business and of pleasure; to mingle with them in their marts and in their temples, and with them to offer the daily sacrifice of the first morsel and the first draught to Xihntencitli, the god of fire, and to join with them in the bloody sacrifices to Huizilopochtli, on the broad roof of whose Teocalli or Mound Temple the Aztecs had their first great battle with the invaders.

The story, which follows closely the historical record, gives evidence of a faithful study of the time and its events, and is as full of interest as it is possible for the loves and the life of the Aztecs to be to us Anglo-Saxons. As the author has of necessity transformed himself for the time into a subject of Montezuma, his story loses that element of sympathy with an intrepid soul triumphing over seemingly insurmountable difficulties which belongs to the Spanish narrators of the hardships and the triumphs of their great countryman, and in spite of the literary and artistic power of the writer, his readers will have some such difficulty in entering with him into the spirit of the time as we imagine a wolf in sheep's clothing would have in sympathizing with the feelings of a flock put to flight by one of his fellows. We do not in saying this intend to depreciate General Wallace's work, which we have read with great interest, and which we recommend as well worth perusing. As a specimen of its style we give a description of a scene in an Aztec court of justice at the trial of a young soldier, follower of the 'Tzin, and future Emperor, Guatemaczin, at that time under the monarch's displeasure and banished from the royal city. This soldier was accused of the attempted murder of a noble whom he had challenged for an insult to his master and wounded in fair fight. While hiding from justice he had rushed from his concealment to save the life of the King imperilled by an attack of a wild beast escaped from the royal menagerie. Thus apprehended he is brought before the judge, where Montezuma, the emperor, appears as the accuser.

The court-house stood at the left of the street, a little retired from the regular line of buildings. The visitors had first to pass through a spacious hall, which brought them to a court-yard, cemented under foot, and on all sides bounded with beautiful houses. Then, on the right, they saw the entrance to the chamber of justice, grotesquely called the Tribunal of God; in which, for ages, had been administered a code, vindictive, but not without equity. The great door was richly carved; the windows high and broad, and lined with fluted marble; while a projecting cornice, tastefully finished, gave airiness and beauty to the venerable structure.

The party entered the room with profoundest reverence. On a dais sat the judge; in front of him was the stool bearing the skull with the emerald crown and gay plumes. Turning from the plain tapestry along the walls, the spectators failed not to admire the jewels that blazed with almost starry splendor from the centre of the canopy above him.

The broker, not being of the class of privileged nobles, found a seat with difficulty. To his comfort, however, he was placed by the side of an acquaintance.

"You should have come earlier, Chalcán; the judge has twice used the arrow this morning."

"Indeed!"

"Once against a boy too much given to pulque—a drunkard. With the other doubtless you were acquainted."

"Was he noble?"

"He had good blood, at least, being the son of a Tetzmellocan, who died immensely rich. The witnesses said the fellow squandered his father's estate almost as soon as it came to him."

"Better had he been born a thief," said Xoli, coolly.

Suddenly four heralds, with silver maces, entered the court-room announcing the monarch. The people fell upon their knees, and so remained until he was seated before the dais. Then they arose, and, with staring eyes, devoured the beauty of his costume, and the mysterious sanction of manner, office, power, and custom which the lovers of royalty throughout the world have delighted to sum up in the one word—majesty. The hum of voices filled the chamber. Then, by another door, in charge of officers, Hualpa appeared, and was led to the dais, opposite the king. Before an Aztec court there was no ceremony. The highest and the lowliest stood upon a level; such, at least, was the beautiful theory.

The sharp voice of the executive officer of the court rang out, and there was stillness almost breathless. Up rose the clerk, a learned man, keeper of the records, and read the indictment; that done, he laid the portrait of the accused on the table before the judge; then the trial began.

\* Boston, James E. Osgood & Co.

† Prescott, Conq. of Mexico, Vol. I., p. 33

‡ A thief might be punished with slavery; death was the penalty for prodigality and drunkenness.

The judge, playing carelessly, with the fatal arrow, said: "Hualpa, son of Tepeja, the Tihuanean, stand up, and answer."

And the prisoner arose, and saluted court and king, and answered, "It is true that, on the night of the banquet, I fought the Tezucan; by favor of the gods, I defeated, without slaying him. He is here in person to acquit me."

"Bring the witness," said the judge.

Some of the officers retired; during their absence a solemn hush prevailed; directly they returned, carrying a palanquin. Right before the dais they set it down, and drew aside the curtains. Then slowly the Tezucan came forth—weak, but unconquered. At the judge he looked, and at the king, and all the fire of his haughty soul burned in the glance. Borrowing strength from his pride, he raised his head high, and said, scornfully:

"The power of my father's friend is exceeding great; he speaks, and all things obey him. I am sick and suffering, but he bade me come, and I am here. What new shame awaits me?"

Montezuma answered, never more a king than then: "Hualpili was wise; his son is foolish; for the memory of the one I spare the other. The keeper of this sacred place will answer why you are brought here. Look that he pardons you lightly as I have."

Then the judge said: "Prince of Tezucan, you are here by my order. There stands one charged with your murder. Would you have had him suffer the penalty? You have dared be insolent. See, O prince, that before to-morrow you pay the treasurer ten thousand quills of gold. See to it." And, returning the portrait to the clerk, he added, "Let the accused go acquit."

"Ah! said I not so, said I not so?" muttered the Chalcán, rubbing his hands joyfully, and disturbing the attentive people about him.

"Hist, hist!" they said, impatiently. "What more? harken!"

Hualpa was kneeling before the monarch.

"Most mighty king," he said, "if what I have done be worthy reward, grant me the discharge of this fine."

"How!" said Montezuma, amazed. "The Tezucan is your enemy!"

"Yet he fought me fairly, and is a warrior."

The eyes of the king sought those of Istili.

"What says the son of 'Hualpili'?"

The latter raised his head with a flash of the old pride.

"He is a slave of Guatemaczin: I scorn the intercession. I am yet a prince of Tezucan."

Then the monarch went forward and sat by the judge.

Not a sound was heard, till he spoke.

"Arise, and come near," he said to Hualpa. "I will do what becomes me."

His voice was low and tremulous with feeling, and over his face came the peculiar suffusion of sadness afterwards its habitual expression. The hunter kissed the floor at his feet, and remained kneeling. Then he continued:

"Son of the Tihuanean, I acknowledge I owe my life to you, and I call all to hear the acknowledgment. If the people have thought this prosecution part of my gratitude—if they have marvelled at my appearing as your accuser, much have they wronged me. I thought of reward higher than they could have asked for you; but I also thought to try you. A slave is not fit to be a chief, nor is every chief fit to be a king. I thought to try you: I am satisfied. When your fame goes abroad, as it will; when the minstrels sing your valor; when Tenochtitlan talks of the merchant's son, who, in the garden, slew the tiger, and saved the life of Montezuma—let them also tell how Montezuma rewarded him; let them say I made him noble."

Thereupon he arose, and transferred the *panache* from his head to Hualpa's. Those close by looked at the gift, and saw, for the first time, that it was not the crown, but the crest of a chief or cacique. Then they knew that the trial was merely to make more public the honors designed.

"Let them say further," he continued, "that with my own hand I made him a warrior of the highest grade." And, bending over the adventurer, he clasped around his neck the collar of the supreme military order of the realm. "Nor is that all. Rank without competence is a vexation and a shame. At the foot of Chapultepec, on the shore of the lake, lie an estate and a palace of which I have been proud. Let it be said, finally, that I gave them to enrich him and his forever." He paused, and turned coldly to the Tezucan. "But, as to the son of 'Hualpili,' his fine must stand; such pride must be punished. He shall pay the gold, or forfeit his province." Then, outstretching toward the audience both of his arms, he said, so as to be heard throughout the chamber, "Now, O my children, justice has been done!"

The words were simple; but the manner, royal as a king's and patriarchal as a pontiff's, brought every listener to his knees.

"Stand up, my Lord Hualpa! Take your place in my train. I will return to the palace."

With that he passed out.

\* The authorities touching the military orders of the Aztecs are full and complete. Prescott, Conq. of Mexico, Vol. I., p. 43; Acosta, Book VI., ch. 26; Mendoza's Collec. Antiq. of Mexico, Vol. I., pl. 65.

## RANGE-FINDING IN THE PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

THE following account of the manner in which the captain of a Prussian battery of horse or field artillery regulates the proper elevation of his guns when in action was published originally in the *Invalide Russe*, and translated by *Broad Arrow* from the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*:

"The captain judges his distance by the eye, then he indicates to the battery the elevation to be given, at the same time specifying in what order the rounds are to be fired. For instance, he would order, at 1,600 yards against infantry, commence firing from the right. All the guns of the battery would fix their sights for the distance indicated, and would aim under these conditions at the object to be fired at. The right gun having fired, the captain marks the result of the shot. Supposing the shell goes over the object, the captain orders a less elevation, that for 1,500 yards for example. The other pieces immediately alter their tangent scales, and aim afresh. The plan is continued until one of the guns hits the object, or when all the guns having got their sights at the same elevation, none of the projectiles appear to strike beyond or short of the object.

"In 1869, another method was substituted for this one, the imperfections of which were recognized. It was



ordered to be experimented on at the practice carried on by the brigades during the course of that year. It had probably been tried at the School of Gunnery, where the name *pointage a distances echelonnées* had been given it. It is as follows: The captain judges distance by eye, then he calls out range for which the elevation has to be given. But instead of giving the range which he has judged, he gives one somewhat under it, but he adds the following indication: 'Increasing by a hundred paces in succession,' should the distance be moderate; 'by 200 paces in succession,' should the distance be considerable. Thus, supposing the captain orders the elevation for 1,800 yards to be given, the first gun gives the elevation for that range, the second that for 2,000 yards, the third that for 2,200, and so on. This is what is meant by the expression, '*regle des distances echelonnées*.' The captain applies this method according to his own judgment, basing it on the observations which he has been enabled to make, after the first shot has been fired. Should it be necessary, he then fires the second, the third, or any other gun, so as to come to a correct conclusion as to the one whose projectile strikes nearest to the mark. This being once settled, and when he considers the range sufficiently known, he orders all the guns to give the same elevation.

"We see that by this manner of proceeding, even should the first shot fall short of the object, there are still one or two guns which have nearly got range, and are quite ready to fire. This plan is certainly better than the preceding one, when we come to consider the rapidity with which the firing can be regulated. Moreover, this advantage is of great value when in action against the enemy's artillery, and especially when several batteries are in line at the same time. Since care is taken that the first piece should be fired at a less elevation intentionally than that which would be right for the distance judged, it will not be so difficult to estimate the range of the exact point where the shot strikes—for this reason, that he shell will not burst in the middle of the smoke of the enemy's guns. An approximate estimate can then be formed as to the elevation suitable for the other guns, which would then go on firing.

"In the latter months of 1869 a third method was tried, to which the batteries must actually conform when carrying on their practice. It is based upon a specialty peculiar to the system of construction employed in the Prussian gun-carriages, which allows the angle of elevation to be rapidly altered by turning the winch of the elevating screw.

"The fact which serves as a starting point is as follows: When this winch has made one complete turn it gives an increased range of about 300 paces at the outside, both for the 4-pounder and the 6-pounder (corresponding to the English 9 and 16-pounders). By this method a certain elevation is obtained which, though not sufficiently exact for uninterrupted firing kept up for some considerable time, it is quite near enough for the rough laying which takes place when first coming into action.

"We know that when the elevation varies between certain limits the deviation of the shot undergoes but little alteration; we may also allow that (considering the large size of the objects aimed at when in action on the field) even for a considerable difference in the range the variations in the lateral deviations do not require to be taken into consideration. By virtue of this third method, the captain judges the range by eye, and he orders every gun in the battery to give the same elevation. Should the first shell burst short, the captains give the word, 'Run up the elevating screw for so many paces in addition.' Every gun immediately alters its angle of elevation by means of the elevating handle, but those guns which would not have to fire immediately, owing to their place in the battery (as, for instance, Nos. 4, 5, and 6), alter their elevation and direction as required, but so as to cause as little interruption as possible to the carrying on of the firing. On the other hand, each piece, as soon as its turn comes to fire, alters its elevation previously by means of the elevating handle, and as soon as the shot is fired, makes any correction that may be necessary in its direction.

"The superiority which this method has over the preceding one is manifest. All the guns are aimed in the same way, and when the first shot or a subsequent one strikes the object, the battery can open a really efficacious fire without delay. It allows, moreover, of several consecutive shots being fired at the same elevation, so that a more certain observation may be obtained than in the case with only one trial shot. There is no longer any necessity to give the range as less than what it really is; and it is an advantage in this sense, that when commencing there are sure to be quite enough shots striking short of the object, especially when we come to consider the difficulty which the eye has to emancipate itself from that tendency which leads it to estimate the distance of objects rather under than over what it really is.

"Let us finally, add a last detail, which has its value, viz., that when aiming with the elevating handle, there is no longer a question as to the smoke, whether coming from one's own guns or from those of the enemy, hindering the operation or not.

"The following objection may here be made, however, viz., that aiming by means of the elevating screw can never be so accurate as aiming in the regular manner by the tangent scale. It may, however be met by this answer, that the errors which result from this method of proceeding will always be notably less than those the captain will make in judging the distance of the object to be fired at with the eye. The use of the handle of the elevating screw can alone be depended on for regulating distances."

The foregoing is the method employed in the Prussian artillery at the commencement of 1873. There is nothing to show that any other method has subsequently been adopted.

THE Land Forces bill, fixing the army of Brazil for 1874-75 at 16,000 men in peace time, and 32,000 in war time, has been enacted.

(From the London Times.)

#### A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

SHORTLY after the discovery of gun-cotton in 1846, attempts were made to increase the explosive force of that substance by impregnating it with a solid oxidizing agent such as saltpetre. The preparations of gun-cotton were saturated in a solution of the salt, and the water was subsequently evaporated, but the quantity of the "nitrate" or "chlorate" which could be introduced by this, the only practical mode of treatment, was so small as to be of little value. The system of reducing gun-cotton to a fine state of division by the pulping process has, however, afforded the means of readily incorporating this substance with an agent sufficiently rich in oxygen to oxidize the whole of the carbon in the gun-cotton preparation. This requires a comparatively large proportion of saltpetre, or other analogous salt, and Mr. Abel succeeded three or four years ago in obtaining some very promising results in this direction.

The general mode of producing "nitrate" or "chlorate" preparations of gun-cotton may be briefly described as follows:

The requisite proportion of the oxidizing agent, such as saltpetre, is reduced to a very fine powder, and is then intimately mixed with the finely divided or pulped gun-cotton, by steeping the latter in a saturated solution of the salt. The mixture is then granulated or compressed into any desired form by the usual method now followed at Waltham Abbey in the preparation of Abel's compressed gun-cotton.

The products obtained in this way, especially in the disc or compressed state, possess several important advantages over ordinary compressed gun-cotton. The nitrated material forms very hard masses, which are much less liable to break up or give off dust when roughly handled than the ordinary substance. This comparative hardness is probably due to the particles of the mass becoming firmly cemented together by the crystallization of the salt or the evaporation of the water during the process of drying. Indeed, it has been found that the application of considerably less pressure than is required to produce very compact cakes of ordinary gun-cotton suffices to furnish masses decidedly superior both in hardness and compactness. Moreover, the cakes, or discs, of the nitrated preparation, when dry, are found to have become coated with a hard film of the salt, which acts as an additional protective against mechanical injury, and renders the surface less dusty, and thus less readily inflammable, than the ordinary kind.

Again, it has been conclusively demonstrated by several experiments, continued for considerable periods, that the nitrated preparation is more stable when exposed to the action of high temperature than the unimpregnated gun-cotton.

So far, therefore, as concerns the question of storage and transport, the nitrated material possesses several important advantages over ordinary compressed gun-cotton, but, on the other hand, it has two drawbacks.

It has now been decided—wisely, we think—to store all large supplies of gun-cotton in the wet state, in which condition the material is perfectly unflammable by ordinary heat. For this purpose the discs of gun-cotton are packed in large wooden waterproof tanks, fitted with means of drainage. A tank holds a ton of gun-cotton discs, each disc being three inches in diameter by about two inches in depth, and the ordinary material is wetted by simply filling the tank with water, and allowing the latter to drain off.

With the nitrated preparation, however, it is desirable that a weak solution of saltpetre instead of pure water should be used in wetting the gun-cotton.

We do not urge this as a serious drawback, but it is evident that the process of wetting, and re-wetting when necessary, a store of ordinary gun-cotton is a comparatively simple process, whereas the same operation might, in the case of nitrated gun-cotton, be attended with more or less difficulty under certain circumstances of storage.

Again, the wet nitrated preparation does not dry so readily as the ordinary material; but, on the other hand, this objection is almost negated by the fact that wet gun-cotton, whether nitrated or not, can be detonated, and made to produce equal, if not superior, effects to the substance in the dry state. Gun-cotton has been detonated with most destructive effect under water, by simply filling a bag net with discs and exploding them by means of one dry disc enclosed in a waterproof envelope. The detonating fuse is inserted in the dry disc, and its detonation determines that of all the remaining discs, although the latter are absolutely immersed in, and in contact with, the water.

In comparing the explosive action of equal weights of compressed gun-cotton and of the "nitrate" mixture, it must be borne in mind that a considerable percentage of the total mass of the latter is formed of a material of about one-sixth the cost of pure gun-cotton. Thus a "nitrate" mixture, prepared with the full theoretical proportion (about 38 per cent. by weight) of the oxidizing agent, will not quite equal the effects obtained from the same total weight of ordinary compressed gun-cotton. In other words, the force of the explosion of, say, 100 lbs. of a material which consists of 38 lbs. of nitre and 62 lbs. of gun-cotton will not equal that of 100 lbs. of pure gun-cotton. Here the loss of force due to the replacement of about one-third of the gun-cotton by the salt used is not fully compensated for by the extra work obtained from the complete oxidation of the remaining two-thirds of gun-cotton. If, however, about three-fourths of the theoretical amount of the salt be employed, the mixture will, weight for weight, equal ordinary compressed gun-cotton in explosive effect, although, as we have said, a considerable proportion of the gun-cotton has, in the nitrated preparation, been replaced by a comparatively inexpensive substance. Thus the use of nitrated gun-cotton will be attended by material advantage in point of economy.

But if equal volumes of highly compressed gun-cotton, and of the "nitrate" or "chlorate" mixture, similarly compressed, are compared, the explosive force of the latter will be found to be much greater. Chlorated gun-

cotton is decidedly more violent in its action than the nitrated mixture, but it is more costly to manufacture, and more dangerous to store and use. The "chlorate" salt is comparatively high in price, and more of it is required to furnish the requisite amount of oxygen; it is, moreover, very susceptible of ignition by friction or percussion, and is, therefore, comparatively dangerous. For these reasons, it does not compare favorably with the "nitrated" preparations. Of the latter the best is that in which saltpetre is used. It is the most readily prepared, and its tendency to absorb moisture is not appreciably greater than that of ordinary compressed gun-cotton.

We understand that important experiments have been, and are being, instituted jointly by the special committee on gun-cotton, the torpedo committee, and the royal engineer committee, on the comparative explosive properties of ordinary gun-cotton, both in the dry and wet state, and of nitrated gun-cotton under similar conditions.

Some of these experiments are made by exploding under water equal weights of the several substances under identical circumstances, and registering the resulting pressure or blow by a "crusher" gauge somewhat similar to the pressure gauge used by the committee on explosives in determining the explosive force of gunpowder in the chamber of a gun.

Experiments have also been made to ascertain the rapidity of detonation; in other words, the rate at which a string or row of gun-cotton discs placed close to one another, will successfully explode if detonated at one extremity. For this purpose the beautiful chronoscope invented by Captain Andrew Noble, F. R. S., has been successfully employed. This instrument is designed to measure very minute portions of time, and by arranging the primary conducting wires at equal intervals along a long row of gun-cotton discs a register is obtained of the time occupied in successively breaking the wires as the explosive wave flashes along the row. It has thus been ascertained that the rapidity of the detonation of gun-cotton is about 20,000 feet per second.

The expansive velocity of the gases generated by the explosion of gunpowder has been reckoned at about 7,000 feet per second, so that, according to this estimate, gun-cotton has about three times the explosive rapidity of gunpowder. It is probable that the destructive force of an explosive substance bears a close analogy to the rapidity with which the explosion is transmitted, and the experiments we allude to may possibly furnish most interesting and valuable results. But, whatever may be the method followed in experiments, the considerable advantage which the nitrated gun-cotton possesses, both in point of cost and power, added to the fact that it is so rapidly susceptible of ignition by detonation, renders it highly probable that this preparation of gun-cotton will be largely substituted for the ordinary compressed material in many of its applications.

Moreover, the circumstance that carbonic oxide, a poisonous gas which is produced in considerable amount upon the explosion of ordinary gun-cotton, is present in the products of explosion of nitrated gun-cotton in scarcely higher proportion than in those of gunpowder, appears likely to remove that objection to the employment of gun-cotton in military mines which arose from the large quantity of carbonic oxide developed when heavy charges of gun-cotton were exploded.

Altogether, the War Department may fairly congratulate themselves that they did not allow the Stowmarket catastrophe to lead them to abandon a material which is eminently suitable for military purposes, and daily gives fresh proofs of its economical and efficient character.

A PRESS despatch from St. Louis, October 10, refers to a letter, dated Pueblo, Colorado, October 5, giving the details of the wanton slaughter and dispersion of cattle by Indians in eastern and southern Colorado, along the upper waters of the Arkansas river. It says that on September 28 a party of some 300 Indians, consisting of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas, came into Arkansas Valley from the south and camped opposite Fort Lyon, near Los Animas. The commanding officer at Fort Lyon had a talk with the chiefs but could learn nothing of the intentions of the Indians. They claimed the country as their own, and said that they proposed to roam over it as they pleased. He requested the Indians to return to their reservation, to which they replied they would go when they were ready, and talked very impudently. To days afterward they left, and proceeding up the Arkansas river, through the settlements, divided into small parties along the various tributary streams, and began an indiscriminate slaughter and stampeding of cattle. The Indians came from the reservation near Fort Sill.

GENERAL BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions, has issued an order for the preparation of a grand roll of pensioners, which shall begin with the Revolutionary period and embrace all pensioners, under all acts of Congress, from the beginning of the Government to the present time, and in which the names shall be given, alphabetically arranged, together with the service, date, the disability, the rate of changes, if any, in the pension, and the final discontinuance of the same by death or other causes. The pension roll has heretofore been kept by the rolls of agencies and by the number of the certificates. Requisition has been made for the necessary books, and, with the limited force able to engage in the work, it will take about two years to complete it.

A NEWSPAPER says: "A letter from the Army surgeon at Fort Cape Disappointment, Washington Territory, says there has not been a case of sickness reported at that post for six months. Company H, Fourth Artillery, is on duty at that station."

WILLIAM W. MARRYATT, assistant astronomer of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring expedition, died on the 9th inst. at Bozeman, Montana, of mountain fever. He was buried there. Prof. Clarke, chief astronomer, will conclude the work.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## THE CREEDMOOR COMPETITION.

The annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, which was to have closed on Friday, was not finally concluded until Saturday. At 5 o'clock on Friday all the matches had been completed with the exception of the sharpshooters' competition. This it was found necessary to postpone until Saturday on account of the lateness of the hour; and most fortunately, as the weather improved each day of the match until it culminated on Saturday in a beautiful clear day, free from wind, giving the best possible opportunity for shooting at long ranges. The sharpshooters rolled this opportunity as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and occupied nearly the entire day (Saturday) in the most deliberate practice at 800 and 1,000 yards. No range could be finer than that of Creedmoor for these distances, and the Canadians, who were familiar with many others, including the one at Wimbledon, were most enthusiastic in its praises, as well as of the National Rifle Association, for whom they gave three hearty cheers as they bore off its prizes.

The account we gave last week closed with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL competition on Thursday afternoon. The Gatling Gun Match was also completed on that day, but too late for our report. Friday forenoon was occupied with the first stage of the State Match and the New Jersey Competition which were shot off together, the second stage being completed early in the afternoon. The Railroad Match and the Press Match followed together, and closed the proceedings of the day.

It was intended to have a formal presentation of the prizes on the afternoon of Friday, but at the close of the matches on that day it was found that, as several protests had been handed in which ought not to be decided hastily, it was necessary to postpone the presentation until another day. These protests were referred to the executive committee, who met on Monday to decide them, taking testimony in each case. The following are the protests and the decisions upon them:

1. Protest of the Twenty-second regiment against the team of the Seventy-ninth regiment. Protest overruled, the colonel of the regiment having presented, as required, a certificate that all the members of the team were enlisted men of his regiment on the 1st of August.
2. Protest of the Seventy-ninth regiment against Drum-Major Strube being allowed to compete. Protest overruled, satisfactory evidence being presented to show that Strube was a duly enlisted member of the Twenty-second regiment, which fact had been questioned.
3. Protest of team of Twenty-third regiment against the record of Captain Sands's score. Protest allowed, and the score restored to that originally recorded.
4. Protest of team of Twelfth regiment against the record of the score of Sergeant Brown. Protest allowed, and Sergeant Brown allowed two upon his score.
5. Protest against General Hawley's score in the Press Match. Protest overruled, and score allowed.

After deciding these protests the official record of the matches stood as follows:

## COMPETITION I.

## Judd Prize.

Weapon, any military rifle. Distance 200 yds. Position standing. Five rounds. Number of entries, 96.

First Prize (1)—W. Robertson, 79th Infantry..... 3 3 3 3 4-16  
Second Prize (2)—J. T. B. Collins..... 3 3 3 3 3-16  
Third Prize (3)—G. A. Strube, 22d Infantry..... 3 2 4 3 3-16  
Fourth Prize (4)—Robt. Campbell, Victoria Rifles, Montreal..... 3 3 3 3 4-15  
Fifth Prize (5)—Sergeant Vail, 9th Infantry..... 3 3 2 4 3-15  
Sixth Prize (6)—J. P. M. Richards, 7th Infantry..... 3 2 3 4 3-15  
Seventh Prize (7)—Lt.-Col. Gildersleeve, 12th Inf. 3 4 2 3 3-15  
Eighth Prize (8)—J. L. Price, 7th Infantry..... 4 2 4 3 2-15

## COMPETITION II.

## Spartan's Match.

Open to all comers. Weapon, any rifle. Distance, 200 yards. Five rounds. Position standing. Number of entries, 129.

1st (Metford Rifle, \$300)—O. Schmeeloch, 32d Inf. 3 3 3 3 4-16  
2d (Mosco Antlers, \$100)—A. Robertson, 79th Inf. 3 4 3 3 3-16  
3d (Silver Medal and \$10)—J. T. B. Collins..... 3 4 3 3 3-16  
4th (4)—C. B. Waterbury, 12th Infantry..... 4 3 3 3 3-16  
5th (5)—Lieut. A. Anderson, 4th N. J. 4 2 4 3 3-16  
6th (6)—Gen. J. V. Meserole, 11th Brigade..... 3 3 3 3 3-15  
7th (7)—Leon Backer, 22d Infantry..... 3 3 3 3 3-15

In these two competitions ties occurred between Messrs. Robertson and Collins, and General Meserole and Leon Backer.

## COMPETITION III.

## First Division Match.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion in the First Division of the National Guard, S. N. Y. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Five shots each distance. Position, standing at 200 yards; any position at 500 yards. Number of entries, 96, comprising teams from the Sixty, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth.

1st (Water Cooler, value \$100)—22d Inf.....153 108 263  
2d (Gold Medal, value \$100)—Priv. Coombs, 22d Inf.....15 29  
3d (1)—12th Inf.....134 101 235  
4th (2)—9th Inf.....142 87 229  
5th (3)—Sergt. Wood, 12th Inf. 2 2 3 3 3-12 3 2 4 3 4-16.....38  
6th (4)—Lt.-Col. Gildersleeve, 12th Inf..... 2 2 3 3 3-12 4 3 4 3 2-16.....28  
7th (5)—Sgt.-Maj. Roux, 22d Inf 3 3 3 3 3-15 2 2 3 3 2-13.....28  
8th (6)—Sgt. Freeman, 22d Inf. 3 3 3 3 3-15 3 3 3 2 2-13.....28  
9th (7)—Drum-Major Strube, 22d Inf..... 3 2 2 3 3-13 4 2 0 4 4-14.....27  
10th (8)—Priv. Smith, 12th Inf. 3 2 2 3 3-12 2 2 3 4 3-14.....26  
11th (9)—Priv. Robertson, 79th Inf 3 4 3 4 3-16 2 0 4 0 3-9.....25  
12th (10)—Priv. Backer, 22d Inf. 3 2 3 3 2-12 2 2 3 3 2-12.....24

## COMPETITION IV.

## Second Division Match.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment or battalion of the

(1) Silver Cup, value \$50.  
(2) Silver Cup, value \$30.  
(3) Silver Medal, value \$25.  
(4) Life Membership, value \$25.  
(5) Bronze Medal, value \$20.

Second Division of the National Guard, N. Y. S., same weapon and upon the same conditions as prescribed for the preceding match.

1st (Water Cooler, value \$100)—22d Inf. 125 50 -181  
2d (Cash, \$100)—22d Inf. 125 54 -179  
3d (1)—22d Inf. 107 13 -120  
4th (2)—Capt. Lutz, 32d Inf..... 4 3 4 2 2-27  
5th (3)—Sergt. Battenhausen, 32d Inf. 2 2 2 3 4 4 2 0 2-26  
6th (4)—Sgt. A. Bunce, 22d Inf. 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 0 2-23  
7th (5)—Priv. Corrie, 14th Inf..... 2 3 3 2 2 3 0 3 3-22  
8th (6)—Schmeeloch, 32d Inf..... 2 4 2 2 2 3 0 2 3-22  
9th (7)—Holton, 12th Inf..... 3 0 3 4 2 3 3 2 2 0-22

## COMPETITION V.

## Army and Navy Journal Match.

Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Weapon, any military rifle. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, seven. Position, any. First prize—To the regiment whose team makes the highest score, a silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and presented by Colonel Wm. C. Church on behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps, and a large photograph of it presented to each member of the winning team.

1st (Silver Cup, value \$750)—22d Inf..... 211  
2d (1)—79th Inf..... 152  
3d (2)—12th Inf..... 151  
4th (3)—Private Carmichael, 22d Inf..... 2 4 4 4 3 3-24  
5th (4)—Drum-Major Strube, 22d Inf..... 0 4 4 3 4 3-21  
6th (5)—Private Coombs, 22d Inf..... 3 3 3 2 4 3 3-21  
7th (6)—Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock, 9th Inf..... 3 3 4 3 3 2 3-21  
8th (7)—Private Lockwood, 22d Inf..... 3 4 3 3 2 4 2-21  
9th (8)—Private Backer, 22d Inf..... 3 4 3 3 2 4 2-21  
10th (9)—Adjutant Murphy, 12th Inf..... 2 4 4 2 2 3 2-21

## COMPETITION VI.

## All-Comers' Match.

Open to all comers. Weapon, any rifle. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Rounds, 7 each. Position, any. Number of entries, 117.

1st (Weiss Rifle, value \$75)—R. Omand, 13th Bat. 25 24-49  
2d (3)—P. M. Richards, 7th Inf..... 26 23-49  
3d (4)—Lieut. Campbell, Victoria Rifles, Montreal..... 25 23-48  
4th (5)—Ensign James Adams, Hamilton, 13th Bat. Canadian Militia, Ontario..... 23 24-47  
5th (6)—E. H. Sanford, 7th Inf..... 23 22-45  
6th (7)—G. W. Yale..... 26 19-45  
7th (8)—H. Tooley, Victoria Rifles, Montreal..... 22 22-44  
8th (9)—H. Fulton..... 19 24-43  
9th (10)—Lieut. A. Anderson, N. J. Inf..... 22 21-43  
10th (11)—W. C. Reddy, 12th Inf..... 21 21-42

## COMPETITION VII.

## State Match.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, five each. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Entries, 15 teams, 171 names.

1st (Silver cup, value \$500). Best team—22d Inf., N. G. S. N. Y. 155 125 280  
2d (Bathhouse medal, value \$100). Best individual score—Priv. Backer, 22d Inf. 16 15 31  
3d (22d Inf.)—Leon Backer..... 16 15 31  
4th (22d Inf.)—Capt. Clark..... 17 13 30  
5th (22d Inf.)—S. J. Kellough..... 14 15 29  
6th (22d Inf.)—W. S. Smith..... 12 16 28  
7th (22d Inf.)—J. McLean..... 13 16 28  
8th (22d Inf.)—Capt. Lutz..... 15 13 28  
9th (22d Inf.)—Capt. Collins..... 14 14 28  
10th (22d Inf.)—Lt.-Col. Hitchcock..... 14 12 26  
11th (22d Inf.)—J. L. Corry..... 11 15 26  
12th (22d Inf.)—F. W. Hotel..... 12 12 24  
13th (22d Inf.)—Capt. Schweizer..... 11 12 23  
14th (22d Inf.)—C. Zettler..... 13 9 22  
15th (22d Inf.)—W. J. Denalow..... 8 11 19  
16th (22d Inf.)—Drum-Maj. Nuite..... 11 8 19  
17th (22d Inf.)—Sergt. Waring..... 10 2 12  
18th (22d Inf.)—2d best team—12th Inf..... 143 110 253  
19th (22d Inf.)—3d best individual score—W. J. Carmichael, 22d Inf..... 17 14 31  
20th (22d Inf.)—2d best individual score—Sgt.-Major Roux, 22d Inf..... 14 16 30

## COMPETITION VIII.

## Gatling Match.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Distance, 500 yards. Rounds, 7. Position, any. Entries, 96.

1st (Gatling gun). Best team—79th Inf..... 199  
2d (Silver cup). 2d " 22d Inf..... 184  
3d (Silver cup). 3d " 12th Inf..... 176  
4th (3)—Best individual score—Capt. Ames Ross, 79th Inf..... 4 4 3 3 4 3 3-24  
5th (4)—3d best individual score—Sergeant-Major Roux, 22d Inf..... 4 3 4 4 3 3 3-24  
6th (5)—3d best individual score—Koeler, 79th Inf..... 4 3 4 4 3 3 2-23  
7th (6)—4th best individual score—Sergt. Frothingham, 22d Inf..... 0 4 4 4 4 3 3-23  
8th (7)—5th best individual score—Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve..... 3 2 4 3 3 3 4-22  
9th (8)—6th best individual score—Lieut. A. Anderson, 79th Inf..... 3 3 3 3 4 2 4-22  
10th (9)—7th best individual score—W. G. Cul-App, 12th Inf..... 3 3 2 4 3 3 3-21

## COMPETITION IX.

## New Jersey Match.

Open to teams of twelve from each regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Weapon, such rifle as should be prescribed by Governor of New Jersey. Distance, 200 and 400 yards. Rounds, 5 each distance. Position 200, standing, 400, any. Number of entries, 20.

1st (Silver trophy)—Best team—4th N. J. Inf..... 179  
2d (Gold badge)—Best individual score, Private Scott, 4th N. J. Inf..... 3 3 2 4 2 2 2 4 3 2-27  
3d (Silver medal)—2d best individual score—Capt. Abernethy, 4th N. J. Inf..... 3 3 3 2 2 4 3 3 3 0-26  
4th (Bronze medal)—3d best individual score—Lieut. Anderson, 4th N. J. Inf..... 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 4 2 3-25

## COMPETITION X.

## Railroad Match.

Offered by Herman C. Poppenhusen, Esq., on behalf of the Central Railroad of Long Island State and competitors in the foregoing matches, but excluding all winners thereof, and all winners of the Turf, Field and Farm and Amateur Club Badges.

Distance, 500 yards. Weapon, any military rifle. Position, any. Rounds, seven.

1st (Silver cup, value \$100)—Sergt. Wagner, 22d Inf..... 4 3 4 2 3 4 4-24  
2d (Silver cup, value \$75)—A. V. Canfield, 22d Inf. 4 3 4 3 3 3 3-23  
3d (Gold badge, value \$50)—Bethel Burton..... 2 3 4 3 4 3 4-23  
4th (Silver medal, value \$25)—Sergt. Smith, U. S. Engineers..... 3 2 4 4 3 4 3-23  
5th (Cash, \$25)—Adj. J. T. Joslin, 19th Inf..... 4 4 3 2 4 2 4-23  
6th (Cash, \$20)—Governor Hawley..... 4 4 2 2 3 3 3-22  
7th (Bronze medal, value \$20)—F. Werner..... 3 4 2 3 3 3 3-21  
8th (Railroad ticket, 1,000 miles, value \$18)—Lieut. Hornsall, 22d Inf..... 3 4 2 3 3 2 4-21  
9th (Cash, \$5)—Thos. Lloyd..... 2 4 2 2 3 4 4-21

## COMPETITION XI.

## Sharpshooters' Match.

Open to all comers. Any rifle within rules of the association. Ranges 800 and 1,000 yards. Seven shots at each distance. Position, any.

1st (Gold badge, value \$50)—James Adam, 13th Bat. Canada Militia..... 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3-45  
2d (Meerschmump pipe, Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Roux, 22d Inf. 3 4 3 4 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 0 3-41  
3d (Silver medal, value \$30)—Robert Omand..... 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 0 3 0-39  
4th (Life membership, value \$25)—H. Fulton..... 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 0 2 3 3 2 3 2-37  
5th (\$10 cash)—Lieut. Campbell, Victoria Rifles, Montreal 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 0 0 3 0 2 3 3-34  
6th (\$10 cash)—L. L. Hepburn..... 3 3 3 4 2 4 3 2 4 4 0 0 2 3-34  
7th (\$10 cash)—G. W. Yale..... 4 3 4 3 4 4 2 0 0 2 0 2 3 0-31  
8th (\$10 cash)—Jos. E. Hawley..... 4 2 3 2 0 2 3 3 3 4 0 0 0-28  
9th (\$10 cash)—M. Carmichael, 22d Inf..... 4 3 4 0 3 3 3 0 0 2 0 3 0 3-28

## COMPETITION XII.

## Press Match.

Distance, 400 and 500 yards; rifle, any.

1st (Ice pitcher, etc., value \$50)—J. R. Hawley, Hartford Courant (Sharps)..... 4 4 4 3 3-18 4 3 4 4 3-15.36  
2d (3)—W. H. Clark, Daily News (Remington Sporting)..... 3 4 2 2 4-15 3 4 2 4 3-16.31  
3d (5)—L. C. Bruce, Turf, Field and Farm (Holland)..... 3 3 3 0 3-10 4 4 2 3 3-17.27  
4th (5)—Thos. Lloyd, Harper's Weekly (Ballard)..... 3 3 3 4 3-15 2 0 2 2 2-8.23  
5th (5)—C. J. Shanks, New York Tribune (Remington)..... 4 3 3 3 0-13 3 0 2 0 4-9.22  
6th (Engraving, value \$10)—J. C. McInyre, Boston News (Remington)..... 2 3 2 2 2-11 0 0 0 0 3-3.14

An examination of these tables will show that the best scores team at 200 yards were made by the Twenty-second in competitions 3 and 7, the two scores being the same, viz., 158 out of a possible 240. The Twenty-third and Thirty-second regiments at the same distance made each 125 out of a possible 240. The best team score at 500 yards was that of the Twenty-second regiment, in competition 5, viz., 221 out of a possible 336.

In the individual competition the best scores at the different distances were the following:

Competition.	200 yards, possible score, 20.	400 yards, possible score, 20.	500 yards, possible score, 20.	600 yards, possible score, 20.	800 yards, possible score, 20.	1,000 yards, possible score, 20.	Arm used.
Capt. Clark, 79th Inf.....	7	17					Remington
W. Robertson, 79th Inf.....	1	16					Remington
J. T. B. Collins, 22d Inf.....	1	16					Remington
G. A. Strube, 22d Inf.....	1	16					Remington
O. Schmeeloch, 32d Inf.....	2	16					Remington
Inf.....	2	16					Remington
A. Robertson, 79th Inf.....	2	16					Remington
C. B. Waterbury, 12th Inf.....	2	16					Remington
12th Inf.....	2	16					Remington
A. Anderson, 4th N. J. Inf.....	2	16					Remington
Gov. J. R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.....	12	18	18				Winchester
Sergt. Wood, 12th Inf.....	3		16				Sharps
Inf.....	3		16				Sharps
Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve, 12th Inf.....	3		16				Remington
J. P. M. Richards, 7th Inf.....	6		20				Remington
G. W. Yale, Hartford, Conn.....	6		20				Sharps
R. Omand, Canada.....	6		25				Sharps
Lieut. Campbell, Canada.....	6		25				Sharps
Private Carmichael, 22d Inf.....	5		24				Remington
Capt. John Ross, 79th Inf.....	8		24				Remington
Sergt.-Major Roux, 22d Inf.....	8		24				Remington
Sergt. Wagner, 22d Inf.....	8		24				Remington
Inf.....	10		24				Remington
R. Omand, Canada.....	6		24				Remington
James Adam, Canada.....	6		24				Remington
H. Fulton.....	6		24				Remington
Robt. Omand, Canada.....	11		26				Remington
James Adam, Canada.....	11		25				Remington
James Adam, Canada.....	11		25				Remington
Sergt.-Major Roux, 22d Inf.....	11		23				Remington

This table will show that the best shooting was made by the Canadians, which was to be expected, as they sent some of the riflemen who had been sifted out from among all the Canadian sharpshooters to send to England to compete for the championship at Wimbledon against all comers. These Canadian gentlemen received a hearty welcome to Creedmoor, and their success there was the best possible illustration of such a system of training as it is the purpose of the National Rifle Association to establish throughout the country. It was a great pity that they could not have been brought into competition with some of our sharpshooters from the frontier. Another year we hope to be able to give them a taste of their quality, as well as to offer them a better showing on the part of the National Guard, who have, however, no reason to be ashamed of the showing they have made in a competition with some of the best shots Canada can send us. J. P. M. Richards, of the Seventh regiment, made the same score at the All-comers' Match at 500 and 600 yards as Omand, one of the Canadians sent to Wimbledon to compete for the championship; and in the sharpshooters' competition at 800 and 1,000 yards Sergeant-Major Roux, of the Twenty-second regiment, beat Omand's score, and was not far behind that of the Canadian, Ensign Adam, who bore



off the first prize. The best shooting at 800 yards, and in most of the competitions, was made with the American rifle, the Remington, and the Messrs. Remington, as well as the members of the National Guard, have every reason to congratulate themselves on the record the State gun has made for itself at Creedmoor. Whatever the various fancies in other matters of weapons, certainly no troops need ask for a better gun.

The delay in the competition in some instances demoralized the teams, many of the members finding it impossible to attend three days. Moreover, in most cases, or at least for the larger prizes, the competitions seemed to work in favor of the Twelfth and Seventy-ninth, the teams of which regiments came in second and third in the same matches as the Twenty-second, and deserve the greatest praise. The Twelfth until some three weeks before the meeting never saw Creedmoor; in fact, until the visit of the regiment *en masse*, few had even heard of the range, or had taken little interest in the subject of rifle practice; yet that first visit awakened the greatest enthusiasm in the ranks of the Twelfth, and a team was organized under Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve and Adjutant Murphy, which, in three weeks' time, and with only two days' practice a week, came in second and third in the various competitions, and ran the Twenty-second so closely that that regiment will be compelled to look sharply after the laurels won at Creedmoor. The Seventy-ninth in the Gatling gun competition came out first, and deservedly too; yet the members of this regiment, as a team and as individuals, have had good practice at the range since its opening. Many of the Highlander team are veterans and experienced shots, and the names of the Robertsons, Cameron, Pyle, etc., are familiar to our readers as competitors in the Turf Field and Farm and Amateur Rifle Club badge competitions. The teams of the Ninth, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and some few other regiments, have had but a few weeks' practice just before the competition; and as for the teams of the First, Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Eighty-fourth, scarcely any definite organization was made, and consequently very little practice obtained. These regiments, however, deserve the highest commendation for their pluck, and next time they will undoubtedly prepare in time. Because these commands were in part unsuccessful this year, it does not follow that they will be next season. In organizing a team regiments should in all cases provide for a reserve, and not depend entirely on the twelve men who have been selected as the representatives of the regiment.

Such of the prizes as had not been delivered on the ground at Creedmoor were formally presented at the State arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of Wednesday, October 15. The President of the society introduced the proceedings with a brief address, and presented Mayor Havemeyer, who delivered the First division State prize to the winners with appropriate remarks. General George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the port of New York, next presented the Shaler prize and the State prize and Woodward prize of the Second division match. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL challenge cup followed, from the hands of Mr. Charles E. Whitehead, a gentleman equally distinguished as a lawyer and as a rifle shot. The State prize and the Rathbone medal were delivered by General Wm. H. Morris, Inspector-General, and the Gatling gun by General Martin T. McMahon, Receiver of taxes for the city of New York. Appropriate responses were made on the receipt of the prizes by Colonels Porter, Rodney C. and John Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson, and Maj. Magrath. The proceedings closed with a delivery of such of the other prizes as had not been previously presented. This was necessarily informal, the Prize Committee of the association having neglected to arrange their prizes so that they could be distinguished. This, and the fact that most of the chief prizes went to the Twenty-second regiment, gave the proceedings perforce somewhat the character of an ovation to that regiment. When it is remembered, however, that the Twenty-second has been the first to appreciate the importance of rifle practice, and the first to undertake the systematic training of its members in this essential branch of military knowledge, it will be seen that its success is well deserved, and that it affords most conclusive proof of the soundness of the theory on which the National Rifle Association is based, namely, that nothing but thorough training is needed to make good riflemen of our militia. By the courtesy of Major Roy, of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, commanding at Governor's Island, the Association was enabled to avail itself of the services of the band at the post, who discoursed appropriate music during the evening. The ladies turned out in full force, and with their gay dresses and the varied uniforms of the National Guardsmen the old arsenal presented an unwonted appearance of festivity.

The teams entitled to prizes, from the limited notice, were only partially represented. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third were in shape, as also was the Seventy-ninth, the latter coming in Highland costume, with bagpipes playing in full Scotch glory. As they took position to receive their prizes, including the order for the Gatling gun, the band struck up the "Campbells are Coming," the whole having a great effect on the audience, which rose to enthusiasm.

Thus closed the first annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association—a competition in which fifteen out of twenty-two infantry regiments of the First and Second divisions of the National Guard of this State participated, besides representatives of the Regular Army, of

the Canadian militia, and our amateur riflemen. The meeting was, as a whole, a great success, though another year the directors of the Association, profiting by their experience, will, we doubt not, be able to make many improvements in their methods of conducting their business.

#### INSPECTIONS.

THE inspection and muster of the troops of this State have commenced, the Second brigade leading off in the First division. The troops of the larger portion of the First and Second divisions have just recovered from the glorious fields of Creedmoor, and will now prepare for the searching glances of Inspector-General Morris and his subordinates, the brigade inspectors. These inspections while rendered necessary, to some extent, are in most instances farces, since not one-tenth of the regiments are prepared for the inspection the regulations require of them. They therefore parade in uniforms and armed, but by no means thoroughly equipped, or, after a summer's absence from drills, in any way prepared to exhibit good discipline or drill. We have long advocated spring inspections, and we feel assured the present Inspector-General is of a similar opinion on this subject; but whether he will carry out, next season, his views we cannot at this time tell. Much of our space this week being devoted to the more important proceedings at Creedmoor, we are forced to make our remarks unusually brief.

**Fifth Brigade, Second Division.**—The annual inspection and muster of the organizations constituting this brigade, General Dakin commanding, will take place in Brooklyn at 2:30 p. m. on the following dates, viz.:

Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel James Jourdan, commanding, October 27, at Washington Park.

Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel James McLeer commanding, October 29, at Washington Park.

Fifteenth (Battalion) Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Meyenberg commanding, October 30, at Washington Park.

Twenty-eighth (Battalion) Infantry, Colonel Joseph Burger commanding, October 31, at Union Ball Ground, E. D. Separate Troop Cavalry (mounted), Captain Louis Sandhusen commanding, October 23, on Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park.

The books, records, and papers will be inspected on the day of muster, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the headquarters of each organization.

**Eleventh Brigade, Second Division.**—This command, General Meserole, will assemble for annual muster and inspection, as follows:

Twenty-third Infantry, October 27, at Fort Greene, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Thirty-second Infantry, October 28, at Union Ball Grounds, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Forty-seventh Infantry, October 29, at Capitoline Grounds, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Howitzer Battery, October 27, at Fort Greene, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Separate Troop Cavalry, October 28, at Union Ball Grounds, at 2 o'clock p. m.

**Fifth Infantry.**—This command paraded, under command of Colonel Chas. S. Spencer, in full uniform and pickethaubens, October 10, for inspection, at Tompkins Square. General Funk and staff arrived on the ground in due season, but it was after 3 p. m. before the regiment marched on the ground, covered with the glory of a municipal review, and the mud of the east side streets. The day was fine, and under the circumstances how could our legal commander omit the duty of a good citizen, to exhibit to the city's chief and officials what he had at his back in case of an emergency, political or otherwise. The review at the Square, however, took place in time, and the Fifth made a handsome and solid appearance. At the close of the first review General Funk directed the regiment to march past by column of division, without saluting. This also was done in good style. The inspection by Major Deekel then followed with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	36	3	39
Company A.....	84	7	91
Company B.....	86	19	105
Company C.....	45	16	61
Company D.....	45	14	59
Company E.....	44	17	61
Company F.....	70	22	92
Company H.....	76	15	91
Company I.....	43	45	88
Company K.....	39	20	59
Total.....	572	179	751

At last inspection, in 1872, the Fifth mustered present 691, absent 92, aggregate 783. It will therefore be observed that the regiment has lost 117 of its active strength and 32 in the aggregate. This won't do, Colonel Charlie; the promise was a thousand men this fall! Company G was not mustered.

**Third Cavalry.** Colonel Badke, paraded at Tompkins Square October 9. This regiment showed some little gain in strength and much improved in discipline and drill since last inspection, for which it is entitled to special praise. We do not favor particularly cavalry regiments in the National Guard. They are of little service in city streets mounted, because their horses are untrained, and even if trained would be of little possible use in case of emergency. Major W. C. Deekel inspected and mustered the troops with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	2	11
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	—	4
Troop B.....	35	10	45
Troop D.....	32	9	41
Troop E.....	30	13	43
Troop F.....	50	24	74
Troop G.....	47	5	52
Troop H.....	30	15	45
Troop I.....	30	19	49
Troop K.....	28	31	59
Total.....	341	131	472

Last year the regiment mustered 334 present, 105 absent, 440 aggregate.

**Seventy-ninth Infantry** paraded October 14 at Tompkins Square for inspection and muster. Colonel Shaw has for the past year or so been only nominally in command of the regiment, severe indisposition being the

alleged reason, and it is only recently that his name has graced regimental orders. He, however, seems to have held command just an hour and a half too long, at least in the opinion of the First brigade commander. The Seventy-ninth was originally ordered to parade for inspection on October 13, at 2 p. m., but for some reason the inspection was put off until the following day, as above, at the same hour. The regiment, instead of appearing on the ground at the time specified, kept the brigade commander waiting until half-past three o'clock p. m., or just one hour and a half after the hour announced in orders to be on the grounds. The commanding officer, therefore, for this and other reasons, on arrival was relieved of his command and ordered under arrest, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson directed to assume control of the regiment. A review, as usual, then took place, which was only fair, and open to criticism, which for good reasons we withhold from publication. The inspecting officer was hampered in his duties by the gamine of the east side, and no attempt was made to keep them from the regimental column. There was some little exhibition of "shecanigan" in the muster. In one instance the inspecting officer having become somewhat hoarse from calling the rolls, asked a company commandant to call out the names. He observed that the muskets went up very rapidly, and at the conclusion of the muster thought he would just verify the number, when to his surprise he found some half-dozen or more short of the number checked on the roll. It is just such attempts at false muster that makes these annual musters farces, to a degree. The following returns show that the Seventy-ninth has fallen off largely; in fact, its active strength is now just what it was in 1871. Its aggregate, however, shows an increase over that year, and of eleven, as compared with the inspection of 1872.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	4	2	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	1	5
Band.....	33	1	34
Company A.....	24	17	41
Company B.....	34	27	61
Company C.....	60	52	112
Company D.....	31	18	49
Company E.....	45	40	85
Company F.....	27	29	56
Company G.....	39	16	55
Company H.....	20	31	51
Company I.....	—	—	—
Company K.....	—	—	—
Total.....	321	234	555

In 1872 the regiment mustered 398 present, 146 absent, and aggregate 544.

**First (Battalion) Cavalry.** Lieutenant-Colonel J. Madden, assembled on the Square for inspection and muster on Monday afternoon. The battalion, we must confess, presented a better appearance for mustering out than any other purpose. In fact, the First Cavalry is evidently rapidly going to the dogs; and the resignation of its commanding officer, which has been forwarded, shows conclusively that he has become at last disgusted, and found that he cannot save the command. The review, which preceded the inspection, was execrable, and the officers almost totally ignorant of their duties. Under such circumstances the men cannot be expected to present a good appearance, or exhibit discipline or drill. Yet the men, in appearance, did look well, and it was want of instruction that brought disgrace on the officers and the command, as a whole. The First brigade inspector, Major Hall, in justice to the State, can do nothing better than recommend the disbandment of this organization, as it is a useless expense and appendage to the service. The following official returns show that in the aggregate the battalion has fallen off, while its active strength shows an increase of just three:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	1	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	—	—	—
Band.....	—	—	—
Company A.....	51	38	89
Company B.....	30	17	47
Company C.....	28	32	60
Company D.....	32	16	48
Total.....	126	104	230

Last season the muster was 123 present, 136 absent, and 259 aggregate.

The Sixty-ninth, Colonel Cavanaugh, on Wednesday, paraded for inspection, the Twelfth on Thursday, and Twenty-second on Friday. The returns and details will be published in our next number.

The Eighty-fourth Infantry will be inspected October 22, Ninety-sixth October 23, at Tompkins Square, at 2:30 p. m.; the Sixth, at the State Arsenal, October 31, at 8 p. m. The Eleventh, it is said, will be soon ordered to parade to be mustered-out.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The annual inspection and muster of this command, Colonel Jourdan, will take place October 27 at Washington Park, Brooklyn. The regiment will assemble (field and staff dismounted) in full-dress uniform at 1 o'clock p. m.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Braine, will parade in full fatigue uniform (white gloves) October 30 for the annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at the armory at 12:30 p. m. This regiment will also assemble at the armory, in full fatigue uniform (white gloves), October 24, for preliminary inspection and instruction. Roll call of companies at 7:45 p. m. The commandant hopes that every member of the regiment will be present at these inspections, and trusts that the officers will spare no effort to accomplish this end.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—This battalion, Colonel Webster, will assemble in full uniform October 27 for the annual inspection. Roll call of companies at 7 p. m. precisely. The colonel commanding expects every man to be present at this inspection, in order to prove that we are worthy the confidence placed in us by the Commander-in-Chief and the State authorities.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—Regimental headquarters has been established at the armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn. Mondays are designated as "headquarter nights," but communications for transmission must be sent in on Saturday evenings. This regiment will assemble at the armory on Monday evening, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, in full-dress uniform, for dress parade and review. Admission for others than members in full uniform will be exclusively by tickets. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Eleventh brigade, this regiment will assemble at the armory for annual inspection on Monday, October 27, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in full fatigue uniform, white belts, and knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon. Officers with sashes, and overcoats slung. Field and staff dismounted. The inspection will take place on Fort Greene at 3 o'clock



P. M. Members will always, without further orders, provide themselves with white gloves, to be worn or not, as may be directed at the time of parade or drill.

The following changes have been made in the non-commissioned staff of the regiment: Sergeant-Standard-Bearer Richard Cooper, Right General Guide A. C. Bunce, and Left General Guide Samuel M. Wood are, at their own request, relieved from duty in their respective grades, to date from June 4, 1873, and will report to the captains of companies from which they were detailed; M. J. Murphy, of Company E, has been detailed as sergeant-standard-bearer, warrant, June 4, 1873; C. E. Bridge, of Company A, has been detailed as right general guide, warrant, June 4, 1873.

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**—Commandants of companies of this regiment have been directed to have the new full-dress uniform, blue trousers (white belts and gloves), at the armory (Nos. 130, 132, and 134 East Fifteenth street), as soon as possible, to be in readiness for the annual regimental inspection on the 31st inst. They will also see that their members secure the dress coats, which are now all finished and ready to be delivered to them by Mr. J. Boylan, No. 139 Grand street, New York. An evening parade and serenade to Colonel Frank W. Sterry will take place in new full-dress uniform on the 21st or 22d of this month. Roll call of companies at the armory at 8 o'clock. Drills by company are ordered in this command as follows, from 8 to 10 o'clock: Mondays, Companies F and K; Tuesdays, Companies H and D; Wednesday, Company I; Thursdays, Companies A and E; Fridays, Companies B and C. Drills by division and battalion will commence in January.

— A COURT of inquiry is in session regarding the case of Captain Williams, of Company G, Thirtieth, which company recently applied for and was refused a transfer to the Twenty-third regiment, and in consequence refused to parade with the regiment on the occasion of the Second division review. Colonel McLeer, Fourteenth Infantry, is president of the court, and Major Bergen, of the Fifth brigade, judge-advocate.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK.  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1873.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of September, 1873:

Seventh Division—Major James R. Campbell, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 1, vice George H. Clarke, removed from district.

Tenth Brigade—First Lieutenant W. Leslie Sanders, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 6, vice Rice C. Bull, promoted.

Thirteenth Brigade—First Lieutenant John G. Heath, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 9, vice Nelson Stewart, declined; Major George E. McDonald, surgeon, with rank from September 1, vice Frank Buckbee, declined.

Twenty-second Brigade—Captain Arthur V. Witale, quartermaster, with rank from May 19, vice George W. Leonard, resigned.

Thirty-first Brigade—Captain Solomon Taylor, quartermaster, with rank from August 1, vice G. B. Rich, promoted; Captain W. B. Sirret, ordnance officer, with rank from July 9, vice Gayer Gardner, resigned.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—First Lieutenant Franklin R. Plummer, adjutant, with rank from September 16, vice R. K. Dryer, promoted.

Seventh Infantry—Joseph Lenthion, captain, with rank from July 15, vice Lindsay R. Richardson, deceased; Francis W. Bacon, first lieutenant, with rank from July 15, vice Joseph Lenthion, promoted; John H. Iselin, second lieutenant, with rank from July 15, vice F. W. Bacon, promoted.

Ninth Infantry—Benjamin H. Herts, first lieutenant, with rank from August 4, vice E. J. Lewis, resigned.

Twelfth Infantry—Charles E. Perring, second lieutenant, with rank from May 23, vice C. Gourley, resigned.

Thirteenth Infantry—Thomas H. McGrath, captain, with rank from September 5, vice John C. Leferts, resigned; Wallace H. Cole, first lieutenant, with rank from September 5, vice Thomas H. McGrath, promoted.

Fourteenth Infantry—Edward C. Parkinson, captain and chaplain, with rank from August 22, original.

Nineteenth Battalion—Isaac Smith, captain, with rank from July 19, vice Theodore B. Young, removed from district.

Twenty-second Infantry—John C. Wilmerding, first lieutenant, with rank from September 9, vice Andrew Richie, promoted.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—John C. E. Henries, captain, with rank from August 22, vice Henry Steinhauer, resigned.

Thirty-second Infantry—Mathias J. Potry, major, with rank from September 11, vice J. Karcher, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—George Caring, major, with rank from September 1, vice George A. Bery, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Jacob Hay, captain, with rank from July 23, vice Paul Walter, resigned; Charles H. Weyer, second lieutenant, with rank from August 5, vice John Von Gerichten, transferred.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Twenty-second Brigade—Edward S. Fowler, captain and ordnance officer, September 4.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—Casper G. Siebert, second lieutenant, September 30.

Eighth Infantry—William Green, captain, September 19.

Ninth Infantry—Arthur D. Chambers, second lieutenant, September 22; John F. Smith, first lieutenant, September 23.

Tenth Infantry—Jacob H. Maxwell, captain, September 19; James H. Gardner, second lieutenant, September 19; Peter McGraw, first lieutenant, September 19; John W. Mullins, lieutenant-colonel, September 22.

Fifteenth Infantry—James Boice, second lieutenant, September 23; Davis C. Kram, first lieutenant, September 23.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—John C. Slyman, first lieutenant, September 19.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Adolph Bendleben, first lieutenant, September 19; Max Wolfensberger, second lieutenant, September 19.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE German corvette *Nympha* arrived at San Francisco October 11. She made the run from Yokohama, Japan, under sail, in twenty-seven days.

A LARGE supply of torpedoes has been received from England for the protection of the Bermuda islands. These, with the fortifications now erected and in progress, will render Bermuda perfectly impregnable.

THE Italian Minister of War has given strict orders to the military authorities at Suva to see that French officers are not making topographical surveys of the passes of the Alps, as they appear to have been doing.

THE Italian government is engaged in the work of reforming the artillery; experiments have lately been made at Turin with a monster siege gun, which is said to be more powerful than the Krupp or the Armstrong guns.

THE *St. Petersburg Gazette* says that the Ministry of War continues to give its attention to the completion of the fortifications of the western frontier. It has now been decided to erect additional forts near Dubno and Osovetz.

COUNT Moltke and the general staff of the German army, who are reconnoitering the north coast of Germany in order to devise an improved system for its defence, have resolved to extend their tour as far as Harburg, and to include the distance from Bremen to Harburg in the plans constituting this year's labors.

THE last Prussian detachment in France crossed the frontier at a spot between Jarmy and Gravelotte. Throughout the march the troops behaved with admirable order and discipline. After their departure from Etaine, one of the inhabitants who had fraternized with the enemy, wisely decamped after them, on perceiving that preparations were being made to mob him. Before starting, Manteuffel made a handsome donation to the poor-box in the local church.

ALL lovers of Oriental learning and antiquities will be glad to hear that the Imperial Russian Geographical Society has commissioned the *savants* accompanying the expedition against Khiva to collect all kinds of information about the countries through which they pass. The library of the Khan of Khiva is now in the hands of the Russians, and Mr. A. Kuhn, an Oriental scholar, is diligently examining it. It is true the library is rather small. It contains, however, about forty historical manuscripts, among which is a work on astronomy, and a history of the Khans of Khiva. Mr. Kuhn has also been fortunate in discovering some ancient Khivian coins. In a short time he intends to start for Urgench, where he hopes to make some further discoveries.

It appears that the German artillery has received three new kinds of heavy guns since the war, viz., the 21-centimetre reinforced siege gun, the 28-centimetre rifled howitzer, and the 30.5-centimetre coast gun. The latter is said to be the most powerful gun in existence. With 120 to 130 lb. of prismatic powder of from 1.74 to 1.76 specific gravity, it fires a chilled cast-iron shell of 600 to 610 lb. weight, with an initial velocity of 490 metres, or 1,570 ft. Rheinisch, equal to 1,607 ft. English, per second, which is said to have never been attained before by any rifled gun. At a distance of 1,200 paces, or 988 yards, it sends the shell clean through a 14-in. armor-plate and backing. The gun is very handy and easily manoeuvred; it requires one man to handle the breech piece, two to lift up and insert the shell by means of a davit lift, two men to give it its greatest elevation of 17 deg in 16 1-3 seconds, or its greatest depression of 6 1-3 deg in 11 seconds, and two men to give it its lateral direction by means of a chain running over jack pulleys.

ENGINEERING'S "Notes from Germany" says: The use of iron plates and chilled iron castings will take place to a large extent with the new fortifications of Metz. On both sides of the new fort of St. Privat there are being built armored flank batteries, which will command the valleys of the Seille and Moselle, while two rotating iron-plated towers are intended to secure communication with the rear of Fort St. Quentin. The structures will either be shields of iron plates, such as those tried at Portsmouth, or they will consist of arched casemates, built up of large blocks of chilled iron castings, to be fitted together by grooved flanges, thus avoiding all bolts, washers, and nuts, which invariably will fly off when such a structure is hit by a heavy projectile. These iron casemates, which only contain one large gun each, and are provided with embrasures, are then to be thickly covered with earth, and will be entirely shot and bomb proof, as has been shown by the extensive trials carried out at Tegel, near Berlin, some three years ago. After heavy firing at short ranges a shot succeeded in cracking one of the chilled blocks, which afterwards resisted all attempts at destruction, and showed that the casemate even then was as safe as ever before. A similar system of iron batteries and forts seems to be proposed for the protection of the coasts near the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

METZ, when her defences are complete, will probably be the strongest fortress in the world. The German engineers have largely added to Forts St. Quentin and St. Julien, which now, by the way, bear the names respectively of Fort Prince Friedrich Karl and Fort Manteuffel. On the plateau of St. Quentin they have built a second fort, sweeping the ground to the south and southwest. They have rebuilt Fort Quelen, and made it the largest detached fort in Europe, with casemate barracks across the gorge for 3,000 men. Quelen—now Fort Goeben—is a vast and stupendous structure, half a mile long on each face. St. Privat, which in the French time was a rough earthwork, has been made a large and strong fort, and completes the circuit on the south, crossing fire with Quelen and St. Quentin. On the northwest, above Woippy, another fort is to be built to cross fire with Forts Plappeville and St. Julien; and then the girdle will be complete, and it is only a stupendous earthquake that could open Metz to an enemy. The Thirty-first Division, constituting the garrison of Metz, has just returned to quarters from its autumn manoeuvres to the east-

ward of Metz. In the course of these the battles of Courcelles and Noisseville were fought over again, and General Saurat, who is the Lyons of the German army, and is not averse to doing things for effect, triumphantly broke through the cordon of a skeleton opposing force, and held it, convincingly proving that Bazaine was a poor creature in the way of a general in getting no further than St. Barbe. Talking of Bazaine, it seems to me that only the tradition of an ill feeling lingers here against him. All but the unreasoning extremists are recognizing that it was not through the fault of any one man in particular, but by reason of the defects of the system, that France came to grief so heavy.

A SOCIETY has been formed in London, of which the Lord Mayor is treasurer, the object of which is to induce the British government to invite a diplomatic conference in London, in which all civilized powers shall be represented, for the purpose of ascertaining facts with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war, and of making propositions, from time to time, with a view to bringing about their uniform treatment, by means of a convention agreed upon for this purpose. The business of the executive committee of the society will be to get ready the work for the official delegates assembled in the conference. The diplomatic conference once ended, the committee will aid the efforts of diplomacy to secure the adhesion of every civilized government. The articles of the convention will impose, as far as practicable, upon every civilized nation the obligation of one uniform treatment for prisoners of war, and will place them under the high official protection of the diplomatic body composed of the representatives of all neutral powers in the country of each belligerent.

THE new French field gun, the "Canon de sept," which is constructed by Colonel Reffye, and likely to be adopted as the principal field gun of the army, is made of bronze, with a bore of 8.5 centimetres, length of barrel 187.5 centimetres, and contains 14 grooves, 1.5 millimetres deep, these being twisted from right to left at an angle of 8 deg. 33 min., or 21.2 calibres to a complete twist. The breech-closing apparatus is a screw, which fits in a steel nut that is inserted in the end of the barrel, flush with its end face. Screw and nut have their threads cut out of three-sixths of the circumference, so that the former may be inserted in the latter by simply pushing it inwards, when it is fastened in it by a turn to the right of one-sixth of its circumference. The screw rests in a kind of a swing door, similar to the first Prussian model of field gun with piston breech, which supports it when drawn out of the barrel, and facilitates its insertion. The inner head of the breech-screw has a slightly concave surface, and bears on the side three twisted grooves, which arrangement is intended for extracting the metallic cartridge shell, which serves as a gas check. This shell consists of a thin brass bottom, which is provided with a perforated ignition cup, while the cylindrical part is made of tinned sheet iron. The touchhole is bored at an angle through the breech screw and opens at the centre of its inner surface in the gun just where it meets the ignition cup, so that the fire ignites the cartridge centrally. The latter consists of five discs of compressed gunpowder, each weighing 0.226 kilogrammes, and provided with a central canal of 5.2 centimetres in diameter; their total weight is 1.13 kilogrammes. The projectile is an elongated shell, 3 calibres long, weighing 6.9 kilogrammes, and is provided with two lead rings as guides. The first trials with this gun, at the Polygon of Vincennes, date back as far as 1870, but only in 1872 was it tested again at Calais in its improved form, and its chief merit seems to be its low trajectory, though it may leave something to be desired with regard to range, accuracy, and durability.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

RANDOLPH-POWELL.—At Trinity church, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, October 9, by the Rev. S. P. White, Major WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, U. S. Army, to KATHERINE JULIA, daughter of Samuel Powell, Esq.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the date of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

FIELD.—At Alcatraz Island, Cal., at 1 o'clock, A. M., of the 2d of October, 1873, RICHARD BROCKTON, younger son of Captain Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, aged 2 years and one month.

#### IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

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REFERENCED BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT. General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brevet Brigadier-General George Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.